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GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

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FORCES.

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ADVICE AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR EQUIPMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS, LAND FORCES AND FORTIFICATIONS.

Bennett Building, Nassau, Corner Fulton Street.

The Navy Department is patiently waiting for the report of the Naval Academy Academic Board, containing recommendations as to the assignment of the various cadets. Of course, until this report is received, no action will be taken in this matter by the Department. There continues to be a good deal of talk as to whether or not the whole class will be accommodated this year. As has been stated in the Journal, all hope of creating sufficient vacancies for the class has been given up. The attempt of the Department to make a vacancy by placing on the retired list Lieut. H. H. Barroll has come to naught. This officer appeared before a retiring board on Wednesday last, and it is understood that he passed the physical examination so well that the Retiring Board could do nothing but report him fit for duty. Comdr. George Durand, however, was found incapacitated for active service and was recommended for retirement. The papers in his case are now before the President, and will probably be acted on immediately. The retirement of Commander Durand will make 22 vacancies in all for the line graduates. As has heretofore been announced, there are 38 members of the graduating class. Four of these will be disposed of by entering the Engineering Corps, and the fifth engineer is slated for the Construction Corps. Two of the cadets will be appointed Assistant Naval Constructors, and two have been condemned by a Board of Medical Survey. It is understood at the Department that two cadets will ask for their discharge, leaving 27 to be provided with commissions, and only 22 vacancies. There are five cadets, therefore, who will probably have to leave the service on July 1 next, unless the amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, reported by the Senate Naval Committee and providing for the appointment of the surplus graduates of the line division to the Engineer Corps, should become a law.

The report that the War Department intends appointing a Court of Inquiry for the purpose of finding out who divulged the sentence in the Maney court martial case is erroneous. No action in this matter has been taken, and it is doubtful if the Department ever contemplated appointing a court to inquire into the subject. The report that Colonel Winthrop, one of the law experts of the Department was examining the papers and testimony in the case with a view of becoming familiar with it, so that he could trace the offender, is denied at the War Department. The Maney case did not leave the hands of Colonel Lieber, the Judge Advocate General of the Army, until he had prepared a review, and then it was sent down to Major-General Schofield for any remarks he might wish to make. General Schofield finished reading Colonel Lieber's review on Thursday at noon, and the papers after he was through with them were sent to the Secretary of War, who will lay them before the President. He is expected to take this action immediately, and unless the pressure of other public business is so great as to make it impossible for Mr. Cleveland to consider the matter now, he will probably speedily dispose of it.

Great preparations are being made at the Navy Department for the trial of the triple screw cruiser Minneapolis. The trial will be run over the deep-sea course, between Cape Ann and Cape Porpoise, on or about the 10th of July. The Department is desirous of getting an accurate report of the vessel's performance on account of the speed premiums expected to result from the trial, and for this purpose will have eight or nine vessels scattered along the course to note the Minneapolis's performance. Orders to this end have been issued to the Dolphin, Vesuvius, Atlanta, Iwana, Fortune, Leyden, Fern and Montgomery. There is a possibility that the New York may also report for this duty. The vessels are ordered to report to Commodore Selfridge, President of the Board of Inspection and Survey, for assignment to their various stations on the day of the trial.

Army officers who consider themselves entitled to brevets for gallant services in Indian campaigns need not despair because their names

were not included in the list lately confirmed by the Senate. We understand that General Schofield has lately approved the cases of three officers not included in the original list, and that the Department has sent out letters asking for particulars in the cases of about 30 other officers, who have been recommended for brevets by their superior officers, but who were not sufficiently explicit in their statements as to the particular incidents for which the recommendations were made. Before approving said recommendations, it is the desire of the Major-General commanding that the record shall be sufficiently clear to show that the act or acts of gallantry warranted a recommendation for the honor of a brevet.

A report has been received at the Navy Department from Captain Mahan, of the Chicago, stating that the boilers of the vessel have given out, and that it will be necessary to remain a month or so at Antwerp for repairs. This information is not surprising, in view of the fact that the boilers of this vessel were repaired, and were expected to last only about six months. The Secretary promptly approved Captain Mahan's voucher for defraying the expenses of repairs. Upon the return of the Chicago next fall the boilers will be replaced by part tubular and part Scotch boilers.

The picture we gave last week of the graduating class of the Military Academy is the only complete one published. The one appearing in the "Illustrated American" has portraits of two members of the original class who did not graduate, and omits the likeness of four of the graduates, viz.: Lang, Ely, W. H. Paine and E. Bell. The portraits of the Naval Academy class appearing in the "Illustrated American" are equally defective, those of eight appearing in the "Journal" picture being omitted.

As a result of the recent competitive examination of officers for admission to the Ordnance Corps, 2d Lieut. George Montgomery, of the Second Art., and 2d Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, also of the Second Art., have been nominated by the President to this corps.

Gen. Schofield, having been advised of the end of the trouble at Helena, Mont., orders will be issued before the end of the month directing the troops on duty at that city to return to Fort Keogh.

The record of the court-martial of Lieut. Marcus Maxwell, of the 15th Inf., has been passed upon by the Adjutant-General, General Schofield, and the Secretary of War, and has been laid before the President for his action.

Prof. W. M. Sloane, of Princeton, who has been engaged for the past four years on a new "Life of Napoleon," for the "Century Magazine," has just sailed for France, and will complete his manuscript there during the summer. Two members of the "Century" staff are now in Paris, arranging for the illustrations to accompany this biography.

The Ordnance Department has, through Minister Terrell, presented to the Sultan of Turkey, one of the new Krag-Jorgensen rifles, with appendages and ammunition.

The President has reversed the action of the professional board which examined Lieut. J. A. H. Nickels for promotion. His promotion or retirement will now depend on the action of the Medical Board.

Gwynn Hancock, H. W. Staley and William Harris have been provisionally appointed to the West Point Military Academy by Secretary Lamont. These cadets were disqualifyed for some reason or other, but upon their cases being brought to the attention of the Secretary, he decided to give them appointments.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman was instrumental recently in organizing the Montana Society of Sons of the American Revolution. The membership is of a high grade and includes the Governor of the State.

Governor-elect William P. Lord, of Oregon, is a veteran of the war. He was Major of the 1st Delaware Cavalry, and Lieutenant of 2d U. S. Art., resigning in 1868, to enter upon the practice of law.

The wife and daughter of Lieut. A. W. Yates, 9th U. S. Inf., are to leave Washington, D. C., June 29 for Milwaukee, Wis., for a visit to Col. and Mrs. Theo. Yates. The lieutenant expects to join them about June 30 from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on vacation from the school there.

The ensign and compass secured from the wreck of the U. S. Kearsarge by Captain Foot, of the bark Fredericka Scheppe, were formally presented to the U. S. Navy Department, through Comdr. H. Elmer and Lieut. H. Morrell, U. S. N., who represented the Navy Department. The presentation was made at the New York Stock Exchange on June 19, and was attended with appropriate speeches.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., June 20, 1894.

The past week has been marked by a series of re-unions of the graduates of the Academy, the first and perhaps the most interesting of which was the reunion of the members of the class '69. The festivities attending the occasion were continued throughout several days. On Monday a lunch was partaken of at the quarters of Professor Tillman, and in the evening a meeting and supper were held at the mess. On Tuesday afternoon the 13 members of the class present attended the meeting of the Association of Graduates at the Cadet Chapel, and in the evening enjoyed the Alumni Dinner in Grand Hall. On Wednesday evening, at the invitation of Mr. John Brinston Walker, fourteen members of the class dined together at Delmonico's. Of the members of the class attending were the following: Prof. Samuel L. Tillman, Professor of Chemistry, and Lieut. Charles Braden, Secretary of the Association of Graduates, West Point; Capt. Daniel Morgan Taylor, Ordnance; Capt. Philip M. Price, Engineers; Capt. Eric Bergland, Engineers; Capt. Martin B. Hughes, 9th Cavalry; Lieut. Henry L. Harris, 1st Artillery; John Brisben Walker, editor of the "Cosmopolitan," and Prof. Arthur Sherborne Hardy, the distinguished novelist, associate editor of the magazine, of whom the class is so justly proud. Edward Coke Edgerton is engaged in real estate business in Indiana. Remembrance H. Lindsay is practicing law. Charles Morton, Worth Osgood and William Gerhard complete the list.

The class of '74 held a meeting and dinner in Grant Hall on Wednesday evening. The following were among the members present: Prof. Wright P. Edgerton, Capt. Louis A. Craig, 6th Cav.; Lieut. John P. Wissett, 1st Art.; Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance; Lieut. John T. Honeycutt, 1st Art.; Lieut. Arthur Murray, 1st Art., and Lieut. Montgomery M. Macomb, 4th Art. Cadet graduates Preston, Hawkins and Lawton have been among recent visitors at the post.

The following 90 candidates were admitted June 15 and June 20:

CADETS ADMITTED.

Allison, Nathaniel, Mo.; Anderson, Henry A., Wis.; Babcock, Conrad S. (alternate), N. Y.; Beaudry, Chas. S. (alternate), Mass.; Benchley, Edmund N. (alternate), Mass.; Bergen Thos. J., Wis.; Berry, Daniel G., Ill.; Boggs, Frank C., Jr., Pa.; Bradford, Jas. H. (alternate), Ariz.; Brickett, Edwin D. (alternate), Pa.; Brown, Earl Ivan, Ga.; Brown, Lytle, Tenn.; Butner, Henry Wolf, N. C.; Butterly, Thos. C., Nev.; Calvert, Robt. B., Ind.; Carroll, Phillip H., Wis.; Chambliss, Nathaniel R., Jr., Ala.; Churchman, Clarke, Del.; Cole, Wm. E., Utah; Conner, Fox, Miss.; Cradle, G. Maury, Va.; Craig, Mallin, Pa.; Curran, Thos. B., Wis.; Dandy, George B., Jr., at large; Davis, Robert C., Pa.; Doyle, Thomas L., Pa.; Dougherty, Edmund L., N. Y.; Durham, Cass Champine, Minn.; Enochs, Berkeley, Ohio; Exton, Chas. W. N. J.; Fisher, Irving Adolph, N. Y.; Foley, Lewis H., N. Y.; Fries, Amos A., Ore.; Furlow, James W., Ga.; Gohn, F. F. (alternate), Ill.; Gowen, James B., N. Y.; Granger, Ralph S., Conn.; Henry, Guy V., Jr., at large; Hanson, James, at large; S. Dak.; Hoyle, Arthur E., Mass.; Ingram, Ralph E. (alternate), Mass.; Janda, Jos. F., Wis.; Jarrett, Geo. D., Ga.; Johnson, Jacob C., Mo.; Jordan, Lambert W., Jr., S. C.; Kerth, Monroe C., Ill.; Klein, Edward Williams (alternate), Mich.; Kerr, Robt. D., W. Va.; Lafferty, Herbert A. (alternate), Colo.; Long, John Dudley, Ind.; Loomis, Frank Wells, Conn.; Lyle, Edwin W., Mich.; Marshall, Fielding Lewis, Va.; Martin, Edward H., N. Y.; Maxey, Robt. J., Ark.; Meade, F. Key, Va.; McCloskey, Manus, Pa.; McNair, Frederick P., N. Y.; Merrill, Thos. E., Ky.; Miller, Harvey W., N. Y.; Minton, Chas. H. (alternate), Mich.; Murphy, Wm. L., La.; Nesbitt, Wm. F., Ohio; Newbold, Henry L., Md.; Nichols, Jesse C. (alternate), Ala.; Nugent, Geo. A., N. Dak.; Nussbaum, Melvin (alternate), Ga.; Otwell, Curtis W., Kan.; Ranlett, Chas. Augustus, Mass.; Read, Alvan C., La.; Redy, Ira DeS. (alternate), Ind.; Rees, John C. McG., Ala.; Ridenour, Edgar, Ind.; Robichon, Hector A., N. Y.; Sanders, Royal W., Ill.; Scales, Wallace B., Tex.; Scott, Ernest D., Neb.; Smith, Clarke S., Ill.; Soule, Beach C., Cal.; Spinks, M. Garner, Miss.; Stephens, John E., Tenn.; Stone, David L., Miss.; Waiter, Lee W., Ind.; Walton, Romulus F., Ala.; Waugh, John R., Neb.; Wheeler, David F., Ohio; Williams, Alexander Elliot, N. C.; Williams, Paul, Ill.; Wooten, Wm. P., N. C.; Yates, Henry J., Jr., N. Y.

* To be examined in June as to eyesight.

ADDRESSES OF GRADUATES AND CADETS.

The addresses of members of the graduating class are as follows: Butler Ames, Andover street, Lowell Mass.; Dwight E. Aultman, Pittsburgh, Pa.; William J. Barden, 914 P street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; John W. Barker, 213 Park avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.; John S. Battle, Warren, N. C.; Edwin Bell, 1900 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Charles L. Bent, 18 Farwell place, Cambridge, Mass.; Hugh D. Berkeley, Haymarket, Va.; Thomas G. Carson, Sparta, Ill.; Charles W. Castle, St. Paul, Minn.; Frank S. Cocheo, 272 Keap street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Thomas W. Connell, 14 South William street, New York, N. Y.; John W. Craig, Selma, Ala.; Charles F. Crain, care of the City Bank, Limited, London, England, until Aug. 20, 1894, Freeport, Ill.; Oliver Edwards, Jr., Chesterfield, Mass.; Frank D. Ely, Plainfield, N. J.; George H. Estes, Jr., Frankton, Ga.; Rogers F. Gardner, Washington, D. C.; John C. Gilmore, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Alston Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; George F. Hamilton, Portland, Me.; James P. Harbeson, Flemingsburg, Ky.; Hamilton S. Hawkins, Wilmington, Del.; Samuel Hof, Boscobel, Wis.; Ora E. Hunt, Point Arena, Cal.; John W. Joyes, 905 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.; Dana W. Kilburn, Naval War College, Newport, R. I.; William B. Ladue, Minneapolis, Minn.; Clarence E. Lang, Cleveland, O.; Frederick G. Lawton, Meridian, Miss.; Paul B. Malone, 106 Eighth avenue, New York, N. Y.; John C. McArthur, Aberdeen, S. D.; Warren H. Mitchell, Washington, D. C.; James A. Moss, Lafayette, La.; Edward P. O'Hern, Olean, N. Y.; William H. Palme, Westford, Conn.; Frank Parker, Flat Rock, N. C.; Francis Le J. Parker, Abbeville, S. C.; William P. Pence, Frankfort, Ind.; John F. Preston, Jr., 350 Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md.; Otto B. Rosenbaum, Marion, Va.; William A. Sater, Okeana, Ohio; Albert E. Saxton, Carson City, Nev.; Charles C. Smith, 70 Johnson Park, Buffalo, N. Y.; Ralph R. Stogsdall, 111 North Nebraska street, Marion, Ind.; Frederick G. Stritzinger, Jr., 500 Haws avenue, Norristown, Pa.; George Vidmer, Mobile, Ala.; Bryant H. Wells, 180 G street, Salt Lake, Utah; Frank L. Wells, Chelsea, Ind.; William E. Welsh, Hannover, Pa.; Pegram Whitworth, Shreveport, La.; Clarence C. Williams, Washington, D. C.; James M. Williams, Montgomery, Ala.; Hugh D. Wise, 226 West 44th street, New York, N. Y.

The names and addresses of cadets on furlough are as follows: Thomas Q. Ashburn, Batavia, O.; Ola Walter Bell, Gobleville, Mich.; Alga P. Berry, Beverly,

Kan.; Charles T. Boyd, Morning Sun, Ia.; Robert M. Brookfield, 1616 Diamond street, Philadelphia, Pa.; William A. Burnside, Newark, O.; Reynolds J. Burt, Fort Missoula, Mont.; Robert E. Callan, 201 Church street, Knoxville, Tenn.; William D. Chitty, Willow Springs, Mo.; John B. Christian, Latham, Mo.; Sam'l F. Dallam, Berwyn, Pa.; Charles B. Drake, Old Forge, Pa.; Leftoy Eltinge, Kingston, N. Y.; Lloyd England, 809 Rock street, Little Rock, Ark.; Houston V. Evans, Canden, Mo.; Frank K. Ferguson, Riddleton, Tenn.; George S. Goodale, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; Haydon Y. Grubbs, Shelby City, Ky.; William S. Guignard, Columbia, S. C.; Johnson Hagood, Jr., 106 Marion street, Columbus, S. C.; Celwyn E. Hampton, Drawer "M," N. J.; Elvin R. Heiberg, 11th and Main streets, La Crosse, Wis.; J. W. Hinkley, Jr., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; George M. Hoffman, 414 N. Franklin street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Lucius R. Holbrook, Northfield, Minn.; Duncan N. Hood, care of John A. Norris, Westchester, N. Y.; Thomas F. Howard, Boerne, Tex.; Harry F. Jackson, 1304 Penn street, Kansas City, Mo.; Eugene P. Jersey, Jr., 6 Legare street, Charleston, S. C.; A. E. Kennington, 1312 Corcoran street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Arthur R. Kerwin, 316 W. 88th street, New York, N. Y.; Percy M. Kessler, Anderson, Ind.; Edward R. King, Bridgewater, Mass.; Newton D. Kirkpatrick, Monmouth, Va.; Stephen M. Kochersperger, 1534 N. 7th street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Edwin Landon, Monroe, Mich.; Frederick W. Lewis, Atlanta, Ga.; care of Col. J. R. Lewis, U. S. A.; Chouteau Loring, 2504 4th street, San Diego, Cal.; Abraham G. Lotz, Albuens, Kan.; Samuel V. McClure, Danville, Pa.; Willard H. McCornack, Oneida, Ill.; Jos. M. McDonough, 323 E. Spruce street, Manchester, N. H.; Thomas H. R. McEntyre, P. O. Box 323, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Clarence H. McNeil, Oxford, N. Y.; Alexander M. Miller, P. O. Box 189, Turners, N. Y.; George W. Moses, Malvern, O.; Isaac Nowell, Millidgeville, Ga.; Dennis E. Nolan, Akron, N. Y.; Edward P. Orton, Fulton, Ark.; Lanning Parsons, Brink Haven, N. Y.; George T. Patterson, North Platte, Neb.; Robert B. Powers, Owensboro, Ky.; Jas. N. Pickering, Beebe, Ark.; Paul Reisinger, Meadville, Pa.; Thomas A. Roberts, Springfield, Ill.; Charles E. Russell, Coonanche, Tex.; Charles McK. Saltzman, 918 Sixth avenue, Des Moines, Ia.; George H. Shetton, Seymour, Conn.; Francis G. Smith, Tyrone, Pa.; Lucian Stacy, Xezar Falls, Me.; Merch B. Stewart, 76 Ridge street, Glen Falls, N. Y.; Charles E. Stodter, Nelson, O.; Edwin R. Stuart, Arnettville, W. Va.; George T. Summerlin, Rayville, La.; Harry H. Tebbets, 43 White street, Haverhill, Mass.; Joseph P. Tracy, 1508 Q. street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Wm. H. Tschappard, Beallsville, O.; Herschel Tupes, Raymore, Mo.; John P. Wade, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Thomas A. Wansboro, 157 Canal street, Albany, N. Y.; Henry C. Whitehead, Hemphill, Tex.; Frank H. Whitman, Lyndon, Kan.; Harry O. Willard, Lewistown, Mont.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Madden, wife of Maj. Daniel Madden, U. S. A., retired, died June 17, at Edgewood, N. Y.

Mrs. Hunt, widow of Chief Engr. William N. Hunt, U. S. N., died June 14, at Washington, D. C. Mr. Hunt was retired from active service in 1871, and died in 1889, at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Henry Stone Chauncey, a well-known stock broker, who died in New York City June 18, was a grandson of Commodore Isaac Chauncey, U. S. N., and a son of the Rev. Peter Schermerhorn Chauncey.

Mrs. Matilda Jauretche, who died at Philadelphia June 13, was the widow of Peter Jauretche and a sister of Commo. Lewis C. Sartori, U. S. N., retired. Commo. Sartori, a veteran who entered the Navy in 1829, resides in Philadelphia.

Naval Constructor John W. Easby, U. S. N., retired, died at his residence in Washington, D. C., June 17, in the 75th year of his age. He was appointed an Assistant Naval Constructor in 1861, promoted Naval Constructor in 1870, and was retired Dec. 13, 1881, with the relative rank of Commodore, he holding at the time the position of Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Mrs. Rosanna Thompson, who died June 15, aged 86, at the residence in Washington, D. C., of her son-in-law, Gen. Rufus Saxton, U. S. A., was well known in the army and had many sincere friends in army circles. She was the mother of the late Maj. Lewis Thompson, 2d U. S. Cav., who died July 19, 1876; of Capt. C. B. Thompson, Asst. Q. M., U. S. A., who is at present on duty at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., and of James Thompson and Thomas Thompson, both of whom served during the War of the Rebellion.

In Post Orders 35, Springfield Armory, Mass., June 19, 1894, Col. A. Mordecai O. D., commandant says: "It becomes the painful duty of the commanding officer to announce the death last night, very suddenly, of Mr. Samuel W. Porter, the master armorer. Mr. Porter had been in the employ of the Government at this armory since April, 1856, and had risen from a tool maker to master armorer, in 1879; the latter position he held continuously and faithfully till his death. During the past two years Mr. Porter had given his entire time and energies to the preparation and perfection of machines and tools for the manufacture of a new rifle, and in this work he displayed knowledge and ability of no low order. Mr. Porter lived to see the satisfactory completion of the work over which he had labored with so much ability."

The sudden death at Fort Marcy, N. M., June 2, of Lieut. George Sumner Harison, 10th U. S. Inf., has caused much grief to his many friends in Santa Fe. The "New Mexican," published in that city says: "He leaves a mother, father, sister and brother to mourn his untimely end. The deceased was sick less than five days, but during that time he had suffered intense agony. The direct cause of his death was gastritis accompanied by a complication of the heart. The deceased, by his genial disposition, endeared himself to all who knew him. He was honorable in all his dealings and abhorred anything having the appearance of dishonesty. He was especially loved by the men of his company, in whom he took a great interest. He was a great lover of athletic sports and organized a football and baseball team from the men of his company; he also supplied them with boxing and fencing equipments and led them in many an earnest fray." The funeral took place with military honors on Saturday, June 9, in the National Cemetery at Santa Fe.

Capt. S. M. Swigert, 2d U. S. Cav., being a Kentuckian, will doubtless appreciate his recent detail to college duty at Lexington.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has submitted a favorable report on the bill which has passed the Senate putting Mrs. Evelyn N. Van Vliet, widow of the late Major Frederick Van Vliet, 10th Cav., on the pension rolls.

Notice has been given in the Senate of the following proposed amendments to the Naval Appropriation Bill:

Mr. Lodge.—On page 7, line 10, amend so that the paragraph shall read: Naval Militia—For arms, equipment and material, and for the printing of necessary books of instruction for Naval Militia of various States, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, \$25,000.

Mr. Cameron.—To pay \$4,801.73 to the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, of Philadelphia, for rebuilding of the double-turreted monitor Amphitrite.

Mr. Butler.—To pay Justin McCarthy, contractor for building Port Royal dry dock, \$18,521.42 for loss by the cyclone of Aug. 27 and 28, 1893.

Senator Lodge has given notice of his intention to offer an amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill, appropriating \$8,000 for the repair of the Constitution, to be used as a training ship for the naval militia of the State of Massachusetts.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably on the proposed amendments offered by Senator Butler, providing for the appointment to vacancies in the engineer corps of the Navy of the surplus graduates of the line division in this year's class at the Naval Academy, and providing that hereafter no officer of the Navy shall be deprived of sea pay while attached to a vessel in commission by reason of assignment to duty as a member of a naval court martial, court of inquiry, or board, or to any other temporary duty, or by reason of being sent to a naval hospital for temporary treatment. A favorable report has also been made on Senator Hunton's proposed amendment, remitting the time penalties on the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius. These amendments have been referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The General Deficiency Appropriation Bill was reported to the House on Monday. The total appropriations under the War Department amount to \$35,173.75, including the following items: Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, \$7,234; mileage to army officers, \$3,000; Military Academy, \$637. The total under the Navy Department is \$124,588.57, including the following: To reimburse general account of advances, \$29,916.79; pay, miscellaneous, \$55.39; Marine Corps, \$2,605.32; Naval Academy, \$620.26; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$52,626.82; other bureaus, \$455.77; Navy yards and shore stations, \$102.30; to compensate the Norwegian bark Speranza for injuries from collision with U. S. S. Monongahela at Funchal, Madeira, Jan. 18, 1893, \$2,180.82; injuries to schooner J. Nickerson for damage from collision with U. S. S. Dolphin in New London harbor, \$236.

The bill also includes an appropriation for the War Department and Navy Department for claims allowed by the Third and Fourth Auditors and the Second Comptroller, including the following: Army transportation, \$1,785.03; Navy pay, \$13,698.76, for mileage pay, under Gresham decision, \$16,182.09.

The bill which has been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations providing for the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal, contains the following provision for a board of engineers to report on the project:

Section 16. That in order to make certain of the feasibility, permanence and cost of the said canal and its accessory works, a board of three engineers is hereby constituted, to be selected by the President of the United States, one from the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, one from the Engineers of the Navy and one from civil life, and it shall be the duty of the said board of engineers, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, to visit and carefully inspect the route of the said canal, to examine and consider the plans, profiles, sections, prisms and specifications for its various parts, to prepare and certify to full and detailed estimates of the work to be done, and of the cost of the same, together with a report to the President of the United States as to the feasibility, permanence, character and capacity of the said canal and of its various parts and accessory works. Should the board of engineers be of the opinion that a modification of the plans and location of the said canal adopted by the company would insure greater efficiency, economy of construction, or maintenance, then the board will so report in full. Should a majority of the members of the board report that, in their judgment, the Nicaraguan Canal can be constructed in general accordance with the plans of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, with or without modifications, and conformatly to the limitations and conditions contained in section 15, the President shall direct that all proper steps shall be immediately taken to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

The Joint Congressional Committee on the Personnel of the Navy is making slow progress with the task of framing legislation to be proposed to Congress. A meeting was held on Wednesday of this week, at which the fact was developed that there was considerable difference of opinion among members of the committee as to what ought to be done. It was not even decided whether there should be a single bill or several bills. There was decided opposition to the proposition to put all the proposed legislation into a single bill, but the members of the committee have found since then that there will be little prospect of accomplishing anything unless all the propositions are combined in a single measure. The first idea was to report a bill for the line and have that taken up first, but some of the friends of the staff declared that no line bill should go through unless it was accompanied by a staff bill. In view of all the circumstances, it is probable that a single bill will be prepared that will include the entire personnel of the Navy and the Marine Corps, so as to secure the support of all the interests. Representative Meyer, of Louisiana, will draw a bill to be submitted that will embrace all these features, and so framed that it can be divided into separate measures if the committee think best. That part of the bill relating to the line will be substantially the same as the bill drawn up by Secretary Herbert. The staff will be given positive rank, somewhat after the manner that prevailed before the war, but there will be no increase in any of the staff corps. The arguments in favor of an increase in the Engineer Corps will be met in that part of the bill relating to the enlisted men, which will provide for a higher class of men in the engine room force. It is proposed to establish a warrant grade of machinists and make other provisions intended to induce capable men to enlist in the engine-

room force. With better men in the enlisted force in the Engineers' Department, it is the opinion of the members of the committee that no increase in the corps of engineer officers would be required, for the reason that it would not be necessary to have so many engineers assigned to duty on a given vessel.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has ordered a favorable report on the Senate bill to amend Section 1, 379 of the Revised Statutes so as to remove the age line on the appointment of assistant paymasters in the Navy from such graduates of the Naval Academy as were at sea upon entry at the time of the passage of the act of Aug. 5, 1882.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has ordered a favorable report on the bill to give Pay Inspector John H. Stevenson, U. S. N., retired, the usual pay of an honorary retired naval officer, instead of half pay.

It is understood that the bill drawn up by Messrs. Meyer and Money, which will be submitted June 23 will make several important changes in Secretary Herbert's bill. One of these is the reduction in the time necessary to make a captain eligible for promotion to the flag rank. From three years to 18 months. The provision prohibiting promotion to flag rank after reaching the age of 58 years is modified so as not to go into effect until 1896, thus exempting many of the older captains. That feature of the bill in regard to positive rank, as fixed by the sub-committee, does away with relative rank and gives staff officers actual rank, according to existing titles, with few changes in their present offices. For instance, a fleet engineer is to be called a fleet engineer and is to rank with a lieutenant-colonel of the Army or a commander of the Navy. The awkward title of passed assistant is abandoned for all branches of the staff. The title staff engineer is submitted for chief engineer and plain "engineer" for passed assistant. It is likewise in other staff branches.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 2144. Mr. Voorhees.—To give a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of the late Maj. Clifton Comly.

H. R. 7448. Mr. Cummings.—To give contract physicians during the war the equivalent rank and privileges of assistant surgeons of the Army, of the rank of first lieutenant, whose duties they perform when the exigency of war necessitated their services, but without pay.

H. R. 7447. Mr. Cummings.—Appropriates \$50,000 for a statue to Commodore Paul Jones, the "sponsor of the Stars and Stripes on the ocean," to be erected at the southwest corner of Lafayette Square, facing the Navy Department, and similar in the general design to that of Lafayette already erected at the southeast corner of said square, as a slight tribute from this Republic to his glorious services in the cause of liberty while fighting under the national emblem of his adopted country.

S. 2128. Mr. Lodge.—That Commander C. H. Davis, U. S. N., be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept the decoration known as "Comendador de numero de la Real Orden de Isabel la Católica," conferred upon him by his Majesty the King of Spain in recognition of his services while detailed to attend the Infanta Eulalia of Spain on her visit to the United States.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army Appropriation bill as reported to the Senate differs from the House bill in these particulars:

1. It strikes out the clause relative to service clerks and messengers and the limitations on promotion in the Adjutant and Inspector-General's departments, to the next lowest grade in the line of the Army, continuing it, however, so far as it applies to the Q. M., Subsistence and Pay departments.

2. It adds a section specifying that the Signal Corps shall consist of one Colonel and Chief Signal Officer, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, four Captains (mounted), and three First Lieutenants (mounted).

3. It strikes out the clause limiting the number of Assistant Surgeons to 90, and adds one permitting the details of retired officers to college, but without full pay.

4. It adds an appropriation of \$152,800 for 125 clerks and messengers, at the several headquarters and stations, as appropriated by the Secretary of War, and repeals the act of July 29, 1886, concerning this class of public officials.

5. It removes from the Inspector-General's Department the investigation concerning civilian employees.

6. It appropriates \$15,000 for the transfer of Indian prisoners from Mt. Vernon Barracks to Fort Sill, and provides for them there.

7. It requires purchases by the Q. M. Department and Ordnance Department in open market, to be immediately reported to the Secretary of War for his approval, and provides the payment for apprehending deserters to \$20, and provides \$10,000 for a rifle range at Sackett's Harbor.

8. It appropriates \$900 for a military telegraph line between Ft. Pass and New Fort Bliss, Tex., and provides that the Secretary of War, instead of the Adjutant-General, shall have charge of the expenditure of the \$3,000 appropriated for the Bureau of Military Information, Adjutant-General's Office and military attaches abroad.

Lieut. W. H. Baldwin, 7th U. S. Cav., left Fort Myer June 20 on short leave.

Lieut. C. C. Jameson, 15th U. S. Inf., and bride were in New York city recently on their wedding tour, locating at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Capt. L. Lomia, 5th U. S. Art., now on leave, expects to join his post at Fort Canby early in July. Captain Lomia was in Milwaukee, Wis., June 18.

Lieut. H. C. Danes, 3d U. S. Art., will leave Key West, Fla., about July 1, for the north, to spend until the early part of September on leave.

Maj. Wirt Davis, 5th U. S. Cav., who will soon relinquish staff duty at St. Paul, will spend the summer on leave and join his regiment in Texas in the early autumn.

The 2d U. S. Art. has the honor of furnishing the two lieutenants for transfer to the Ordnance Department under the recent examination in New York, viz., George Montgomery, stationed at Fort Monroe, and Tracy C. Dickson, at Fort Schuyler.

Lieut.-Col. W. J. Volkmar, Asst. Adj't. Gen., who is soon to report at the Headquarters Department of the East, Governor's Island, for duty in the Inspector-General's Department, was appointed to the Adjutant-General's Department in 1885 from the 5th Cav., and since then has been stationed as follows: At the A. G. O. from April, 1885, to December, 1886; at Vancouver Barracks from December, 1886, to October, 1888; from October, 1888, to October, 1890, at St. Louis; from October, 1890, to August, 1891, at Chicago, and from December, 1891, to date at the A. G. O. The change to Governor's Island is the sixth in nine years.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Comdr. W. C. Wise, U. S. N., and family, were in New York city this week, stopping at the Park Avenue Hotel.

The family of Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Reeder, U. S. N., will remain in Washington until early in July, when they will go to Jamestown, R. I.

Pay Director Arthur J. Pritchard, U. S. N., is spending the summer at Old Point Comfort, his duties at the Norfolk Navy Yard permitting the daily run down the bay.

The wife of Capt. Thomas O. Selfridge, U. S. N., and family; Lieut. J. V. B. Bleeker, U. S. N., and Comdr. Charles J. Train, U. S. N., are among recent arrivals at Conanicut, R. I.

Miss Virginia Fletcher Russell, daughter of Pay Director A. W. Russell, U. S. N., was married June 12, at Philadelphia, to Mr. William Jewett Haskins, a resident of New York city.

Mrs. E. K. Cole, wife of Lieutenant Cole, of the Marines, is at the Hygeia, Old Point Comfort, with her husband, who is in command of the Marine Guard of the Alliance, now at Norfolk.

Now that Lieutenant Lauchheimer, of the Marines, has come through the mill as a full fledged lawyer, it is his intention to make a specialty of Naval law with reference to claims and personnel.

Comdr. Chas. J. Train, U. S. N., has concluded to take his leave during June and July, and will spend the most of it on Conanicut Island. His duties at the Washington Ordnance factory will be divided among the other officers on duty there.

Comdr. Joseph Marthon, U. S. N., who died some years ago on the China station, now lies at rest among his comrades of the Army and Navy at Arlington. His remains were brought home on the Lancaster, and the interment took place last week.

Lieut. Charles McCartney, U. S. N., has been seriously ill at his home in Georgetown, D. C., for several weeks, but is at last convalescent. As soon as he is able to travel Lieutenant McCartney will go to the Virginia springs for a prolonged sojourn.

Miss Elsie Moore, daughter of Chief Engineer John W. Moore, U. S. N., is in Philadelphia visiting Ensign and Mrs. W. B. Fletcher, of the school ship Saratoga. Following this visit will be another of the same length in New York, previous to an outing at Lake George.

Mr. Stevenson, son of the Vice-President, who was recently appointed an Assistant Paymaster of the Navy, will soon be examined for his commission and will then be assigned duty at some Naval station while picking up the rudiments of his new profession. Mr. Stevenson will be given sea duty probably some time during the fall.

John H. Russell, Jr., has not just entered the Naval Academy, as has been stated, but has just completed his examination after the two years spent at sea after his graduation, which was in 1892. As will be seen from the list published in the Journal of June 9, Mr. Russell has gained four files upon his standing when he left the Academy.

Capt. O. L. Hein, U. S. A., has taken apartments in the historic town of Frederick, Md., for the summer. His wife and two children are enjoying the country fare and scenes to the fullest extent. It may be remembered that Captain Hein lately returned from a five years' tour of duty abroad as military attaché at the Court of Vienna.

Lieut. Franklin Swift, U. S. N., lately in command of the U. S. Coast Survey schooner *Transit*, was married on the 15th of June, to a daughter of Hon. Adolph Meyer, of New Orleans. The wedding took place in Washington, and Lieutenant Swift has three months' leave of absence, following which it is likely that he will be assigned to duty at the Navy Department.

Chaplain J. J. Kane, U. S. N., who was detached at his own request from the N. Y. Naval station on account of ill health, sailed for England Saturday on the Cunard steamship Campania, having received a complimentary passage by cable from the English publisher of his new book "Miriam vs Milton," which will be issued simultaneously in England and America early in August.

The first news from the Arctic regions since Civil Engineer R. E. Peary, U. S. N., invaded it was brought to Philadelphia June 15, by Captain Peterson, of the bark *Silicon*, the first of the fleet of far North trader to arrive since last year. Captain Peterson says the past winter in Greenland has been an unusually severe one. The belief is that any attempt to reach the pole this year would be foolhardy and result in the loss of the lives of all attempting it.

The English University of Cambridge recently gave evidence of the high esteem in which Captain Mahan is held in the halls of learning by conferring upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. The ceremony appears to have been performed amid circumstances of more than usual heartiness and cordiality. Dr. Sandys, the public orator of the university, performed the act of introduction in one of those Latin addresses for the felicitous phrasing of which he is famous among modern scholars. After dwelling upon the high qualities of Captain Mahan's splendid work, he spoke eloquently of the reasons which induce England and America to "join hands gladly across the sea."

G. Bryant, and the party of six who go with him to bring back Civil Engineer Peary from the far North, sailed June 20 on the steamer *Portia* for St. John's, where the steam whaler Falcon awaits them. The auxiliary expedition, as it is termed, will make the journey under the direction of the Philadelphia Geographical Club. The members of the expedition, in addition to Mr. Bryant, are Prof. William Libby, Jr., of Princeton University, geographer; Prof. T. C. Chamberlin, of the University of Chicago, geologist; Dr. Axel Onlin, of Sweden, zoologist; Dr. H. E. Wetherill, of Philadelphia, surgeon; H. L. Bridgeman, of Brooklyn, and Emil Disbitch, of Port Royal, S. C., civil engineer.

Surg. R. A. Marmion, U. S. N., sailed for England June 20 on the steamship *New York*.

The Navy Department has accepted the resignation of Naval Cadet Douglass C. McDougal.

Lieutenant-Commander Reeder is now attached to the Charleston, en route to Mare Island for docking.

Ensign F. R. Payne, U. S. N., is enjoying a well earned leave of absence with his parents in Elmira, N. Y. Following his recent cruise on the Detroit.

The next installment of the history of the Engineer Corps of the Navy by Passed Assistant Engineer Bennett will bring the story down to the Rebellion episodes.

Chief Engineer Webster, U. S. N., has received preparatory orders to join the Bennington, but will not leave for his new field of duty until the arrival of the ship at Mare Island.

During the absence of Rear-Admiral Walker in Hawaii, his family will spend the summer in New Hampshire, returning South in the fall. They will probably go to Annapolis in October.

Mrs. Amanda J. Hunt, the widow of the late Chief Engineer William H. Hunt, U. S. N., of Washington, died at her home in the District of Columbia on the 14th inst., and was buried beside her husband.

Miss Kate Priestly Paulding, daughter of the late Lieut.-Comdr. Leonard Paulding, U. S. N., was married June 14, at Washington, D. C., to Dr. J. B. Emerson, of 20 East 30th St., New York City, a physician of repute.

Lieut. Lincoln Karmany, of the Marine Corps, has succeeded Maj. George C. Reed, of the same corps, as a member of the small-arms board. Major Reed was compelled to retire from this position on account of the multitudinous duties devolving upon his new rank.

Naval officers registered at the Navy Department during the week as follows: Ensign A. B. Hoff, Naval Cadets J. T. Myers, E. S. Kellogg and H. A. Evans, Paymaster J. N. Speel, Henry H. Barroll, Lieut. T. B. Howard and Paymaster J. P. Loomis.

The court martial in the case of Lieut. T. G. Fillette, U. S. M. C., finished its labors at Portsmouth June 20 and transmitted the proceedings and findings to Washington. Lieut. Fillette presented a long brief in his own behalf, denying all the charges and specifications.

At the annual commencement exercises of Emerson Institute, June 18, two gold medals, one for scholarship and one for punctuality, were awarded to Master Philip Simmons Hichborn, the son of Chief Constructor Hichborn, U. S. N., who also took part in the commencement exercises, reciting most creditably. "The Brave Hussar."

The famous battle sabre of Capt. Samuel Chester Reid, who commanded the United States private-armed brig-of-war General Armstrong at the battle of Fayal, Azores, in September, 1814, in the conflict with the British squadron, has been presented to the Navy Department by his son, Col. Samuel C. Reid. In his letter of acceptance of the sabre, Secretary Herbert says: "It gives me great pleasure to accept, in behalf of the Navy, this historic sword, the memento of an event which so well demonstrated the patriotism, courage, and valor of American seamen, and to express to you the appreciation and thanks of the Department for your generous gift. The sabre, together with its honored and interesting history, I have ordered sent to the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., that the name of him whose gallantry and heroism made that sword illustrious may be perpetuated, and the story of his brilliant achievement preserved as a glorious inspiration for the youth of this country."

At a recent service in the Madison Square Church, San Antonio, in memory of the late Lieut. John E. Myers, 3d U. S. Art., many testimonies were offered touching the high Christian character of the deceased officer. Dr. M. J. Bliem spoke for the session of the church, and referred to the fact that Lieutenant Myers was elected elder in the Madison Square Church in 1885, and served, with a short interval of absence, in that capacity till the time of his death. The church organization was only three years old when Lieutenant Myers became a member of it. It is commonly supposed that the environments of army life are not favorable to the fostering of a religious life. Yet the loyal, earnest and faithful services given to this church by such men as Captain Irvine, Major Bash and Lieutenant Myers, in our board of elders, and by other laymen and devoted women not a few, prove that after all such service lies in the man, and not in his environment. In 1887 Lieutenant Myers was elected clerk of the session, which position he filled with signal ability till the day of his death, and often his book has come back from Presbytery with high commendation for its neatness and careful attention to all the details of church work.

A correspondent at the camp of U. S. troops near Alderson, Indian Territory, writes: "We arrived here May 30, and are camping on Wild Rose Creek. Nothing has so far occurred to disturb our peace of mind, as the striking miners are quiet, and, in consequence, the men spend most of their time in hunting, fishing and ball playing. Lieutenant Lacey was captain of our baseball team, which played the Alderson nine, resulting in a victory for the soldier boys by a score of 7 to 2. Lieutenant Eastman, Quartermaster Sergeant Petit and Sergeant Hopkins caught 46 black bass in Sweet Briar pond recently. Last Sunday the camp was visited by thousands of people, who were delighted with the many courtesies extended to them by our genial commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. J. N. Andrews, 25th Inf., and the gallant Captain Barrett, of the 10th Inf., who won their way to the hearts of all the visitors by the care and consideration shown for their comfort. Dr. Ives, the camp surgeon, performed the very difficult operation of laparotomy on a minor who was accidentally shot at Krebs the other day. The camp Quartermaster, Lieutenant McCarthy, is to sing a solo in a church at Hartshorn Sunday, and a number of the officers and enlisted men are going up to hear him."

Secretary of War Lamont and family will spend a portion of the summer in the Catskills.

Lieut. W. Lassister, 1st U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., June 17, from a short leave.

Lieut. W. C. Bennett, 6th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Fort Thomas, Ky., June 22, from a short leave of absence.

We regret to learn of the illness of Mrs. Corbin, wife of Col. H. C. Corbin, Asst. Adj. Gen. U. S. A.

Maj. Charles R. Barnett, Q. M., U. S. A., on sick leave for the summer, is spending a portion of it at Baltimore.

Lieut. W. A. Campbell, 9th U. S. Inf., left Sackett's Harbor this week on leave, to return about June 26.

Major P. J. A. Cleary, Surgeon, U. S. A., on leave from Fort McPherson, Ga., was a recent visitor at West Point, N. Y.

Capt. George B. Walker, 6th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Fort Thomas, Ky., this week, from a post leave of seven days.

Capt. Frank W. Hess, 3d U. S. Art., will leave Atlanta, Ga., next week for the East, to spend the month of July on leave.

Lieut.-Col. H. S. Hawkins, 23d U. S. Inf., will spend the summer in the North, returning to duty in Texas in October next.

Miss Margaret Schenck is visiting at Fort Adams, R. I., the guest of Mrs. Dickinson, daughter of Col. Richard Loder, 2d U. S. Art.

Col. William M. Wherry, U. S. A., rejoined at Newport Barracks, Ky., June 20, from a short leave and resumed command of the post.

Capt. W. H. Boyle, 21st U. S. Inf., a recent arrival at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., left there June 17 on a week's visit to friends.

Lieut. M. F. Davis, 4th U. S. Cav., of the Presidio of San Francisco, is spending a few weeks on leave, for the benefit of his health.

Gov. Charles T. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, visited Fort Monroe, Va., June 16, and was received with the regulation salute of seventeen guns.

Lieut. G. C. Saffarrans, 6th U. S. Inf., on duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., left that post this week on a three days' leave, to visit Detroit, Mich.

Capt. George P. Scriven, U. S. A., and Mrs. Scriven, sailed June 16, on the Anchoria for Glasgow, Scotland, and will spend the summer abroad.

Miss Dorothy P. Wilson, daughter of Gunner William Wilson, U. S. N., retired, was married June 12, at Sharon Hill, Pa., to Mr. Thos. E. Oliver.

Capt. Louis V. Caziare, 2d U. S. Art., a recent arrival at Fort Monroe, has been appointed by the commandant, Colonel Frank, librarian of the Artillery School.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Mary Guthrie and Lieut. P. C. Harris, 13th Inf. Miss Guthrie is the daughter of Capt. J. B. Guthrie, 13th U. S. Inf.

Capt. J. B. Kerr, 6th U. S. Cav., and bride, have joined at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., from a brief wedding tour and received many congratulations and hospitalities.

Maj. C. I. Wilson, Paymaster, U. S. A., has arrived in Washington, D. C., from the Pacific coast, and reports to Paymaster-General Smith for duty in that city.

Maj. J. H. Calef, U. S. A., commandant of Fort Trumbull, Conn., left there June 16, to be absent for a week, leaving the post in command of Lieut. R. A. Reed, 2d Art.

Col. F. L. Town, of the Medical Department, U. S. A., has now got comfortably settled down to duty at San Antonio, as Medical Director of the Department of Texas.

Lieut. John A. Perry, 8th U. S. Inf., will leave Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in a few days to spend the month of July in visiting his parents at Washington, D. C., and in the North.

Maj. J. H. Gilman, Subsistence Department, U. S. A., has returned to Chicago from a trip to Forts Leavenworth and Riley, where he was heartily welcomed by many old friends.

Miss Mary Brown and Miss Alice Brown have returned to Fort Wayne from the Medical Department, University of Michigan, to spend the vacation with their father, Dr. J. M. Brown.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will be very quiet for the remainder of the summer, as most of the young officers are to leave about the first of July to spend the vacation visiting their relatives and friends.

Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A., and Mrs. Van Vliet have gone from Washington, D. C., to their summer home at Shrewsbury, N. J., where they extend a generous hospitality during the summer.

Col. B. J. D. Irwin, Medical Director, of the Department of the Missouri, has returned to Chicago from Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., one of the last of his official visits prior to retirement for age next week.

Lieut. C. H. Hunter, Adjutant, 1st U. S. Art., has taken charge of Quartermaster and Subsistence matters at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., during the absence on a short leave of Lieut. C. J. Bailey, R. Q. M.

Lieut. J. C. Sanford, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has left St. Louis for Memphis, Tenn., where he will remain on duty until the middle of October next, during the absence of Capt. S. W. Roessler, Corps of Engineers, on leave.

Lieut. Rowland G. Hill, 20th U. S. Inf., lately residing at 1016 Vermont Ave., Washington, D. C., has closed up his business with the Intercontinental Railway Commission and will go abroad for the summer, to rejoin his regiment in October next.

Gen. and Mrs. H. C. Gibson are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a little granddaughter, Katherine Lispenard White.

Lieut. D. M. King, 4th U. S. Art., of Washington Barracks, D. C., is on a short visit to friends living in the vicinity of Washington.

Capt. W. H. Boyle, 21st U. S. Inf., on leave from Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., visited in New York city this week, with headquarters at the Grand Hotel.

Chaplain C. C. Pierce, U. S. A., leaves Fort Leavenworth next week for West Point, where he will officiate for Chaplain Postlethwaite during part of August.

Capt. A. D. Schenck, 2d U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., this week, from a five days' leave spent with his family, who are still at Fort Warren, Mass.

Lieut. A. R. Piper, 2d U. S. Inf., is due in New York city about June 24, where he intends to remain a week. His address while in the city will be 7 East 31st St.

Col. James F. Wade, 5th U. S. Cav., has arrived at, and assumed command of, the post of Fort Sam Houston, Tex., where the headquarters of his regiment now are.

Lieut. H. C. Clark, 23d U. S. Inf., a bright young officer, is a recent arrival at Fort Ringgold, Tex., and has assumed command of the Seminole-Negro Indian Scouts.

Lieut. W. F. Clark, 7th U. S. Cav., on ordnance duty at Rock Island Arsenal, is a recent visitor to Fort Leavenworth, where he was the guest of Lieut. J. A. Ryan, 10th Cav.

Maj. C. C. Hood, 7th U. S. Inf., is in command at Fort Logan, Col., during the absence for the summer at the State Camp at Peekskill, N. Y., of H. C. Merriam, 7th Inf.

Col. Horace Jewett, 21st U. S. Inf., commanding Fort Niagara, has commenced target practice with the companies of his regiment at that post, which will continue until about August 15.

Capt. W. L. Carpenter, 9th U. S. Inf., on sick leave from Madison Barracks, N. Y., is recuperating at Clifton Springs, N. Y., where he has been joined by Mrs. Carpenter and family.

Capt. W. C. McFarland, 16th U. S. Inf., on a month's leave from Fort Douglas, Utah, will spend a portion of it in New York City. He arrived this week and registered at the Park Avenue Hotel.

Maj. J. R. Gibson, Surg., U. S. A., who recently arrived at Fort Snelling, Minn., from the East, has been obliged to relinquish duty there on account of his health and will spend three or four months on leave.

Lieut. Louis Ostheim, 2d U. S. Art., of Fort Warren, Mass., has established a regimental recruiting rendezvous at Lowell, Mass., and has for his assistant Sergt. W. H. Dangler, Battery B, 2d Art.

Sergt. White-Buffalo-Man-and-Black-Bear, Corp. Yellow-Face and several privates of Troop L, 3d Cav., have made acquaintance with G. O. 80, and are now enjoying furloughs, with prospect of discharge at their expiration.

Mr. Daniel O. Drennan, clerk at the Headquarters of the Army, just lately placed on the retired list, has an excellent record of service, dating from 1864, when he joined the 15th Connecticut Volunteers. He has been at the Headquarters of the Army for several years past.

Recent assignments give Maj. T. Schwan, Asst. Adj't. Gen., the station St. Paul, to which he was assigned last year and joined Oct. 15, 1893. He remained until Dec. 1, 1893, and then was transferred to Omaha. Doubtless this change, though rather close upon the top of the last one, will not be disagreeable.

Gen. Don Carlos Buell, now 76 years old, has gone into a new enterprise on the Pacific coast, that of extracting gold from black sand along the seashore of Oregon and Washington. In 1865 Gen. Buell became president of the Green River Iron Works, of Kentucky, and was afterwards pension agent at Louisville.

One of the most interesting sights to American visitors in Germany, says an exchange, is the young Army officers there—those red-cheeked and yellow-haired young Hectors, tall and strong and martial, and girded round with that admiral plumpness which beer deceptively gives to its Teuton neophytes, only to transform it afterward to soft, unpleasant, quivering fat.

Gen. Frank Wheaton, in a recent official order announcing the death, May 28, of Lieut. John E. Myers, 3d Art., Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Department of Texas, says: "The important functions discharged by Lieutenant Myers at these headquarters during the past four years, have been characterized in a high degree by conscientious fidelity and appreciation of official responsibility."

General Edon, of the French Army, while inspecting some troops recently near Paris, censured his lieutenant for slovenliness and demanded his pistol for examination. The General handled the pistol carelessly, even after being warned again that it was loaded. He fingered the trigger while the pistol was pointed towards the lieutenant, who, with an exclamation, knocked the pistol aside. It went off and the ball entered the lieutenant's stomach. He has since died.

Capt. John Brown Kerr, 6th U. S. Cav., was married June 7, at the residence of the bride's parents in St. Louis, to Miss Evelyn Paddock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gains Paddock. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, in the presence of a number of relatives and friends. Miss May Paddock, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Mr. De Roode, of Lexington, Ky., served as best man, and Lieutenants Lockwood and Hughes, as ushers. After a brief wedding journey Captain and Mrs. Kerr have returned to Jefferson Barracks, where the groom is stationed.

Lieut. S. C. Hazzard, 1st U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., June 19, from a post leave.

Lieut. O. E. Wood, 5th U. S. Art., is a recent arrival at Fort Canby, Washington, in advance of his battery.

Col. D. R. Clendenin, residing at Oneida, Ill., passes from the limited to the unlimited retired list of the Army on Sunday next, June 24, his 64th birthday.

Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th U. S. Art., who recently returned to duty with his regiment on the Pacific coast, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Col. H. C. Merriam, 7th U. S. Inf., is now comfortably seated in the New York State Camp at Peekskill, and finds plenty to excite his admiration in that model National Guard encampment.

Capt. E. B. Robertson, 9th U. S. Inf., who was expected to rejoin at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., the latter part of last week, stayed over Sunday in New York and started for his post early this week.

Capt. Richard P. Strong, and Lieuts. Clarence Deems and Adelbert Cronkhite, 4th U. S. Art., officers of Batteries C, have returned, with the battery, to Fort McHenry, Md., from a short season of artillery practice at Fort Monroe.

Maj. W. L. Haskin, 1st U. S. Art., will leave Governor's Island next week with his family to spend until the end of August at Niantic, Conn. During his absence the post of Fort Columbus will be commanded by Capt. G. P. Cotton, 1st Art., an able and active officer.

Among army officers registering in New York city this week are Capt. W. C. McFarland, 16th Inf.; Maj. E. D. Judd, retired, and Lieut. T. C. Dickson, 2d Art., Park Avenue Hotel; Maj. A. S. Towar and Capt. W. W. Robinson, Grand Hotel; Capt. M. P. Maus, A. D. C., Hotel Brunswick; Gen. John Gibbon, retired, Park Avenue Hotel.

Dr. N. E. Wood, president of the Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute, has gone to Germany at the request of Emperor William, to visit the Royal Military Hospitals of the empire for the purpose of instructing the German hospital surgeons in the cure of certain diseases. The doctor will be accorded the highest military honors while abroad.

Gen. Lord Wolseley has been appointed field-marshall at an age younger than that of any of the 50 persons not of royal blood who have been advanced to that rank since its establishment in England in 1736, with two exceptions—John, Duke of Argyle, who, with the Earl of Orkney, formed the first creation, and the Duke of Wellington, who received the baton for Vittoria at the age of 44.

Capt. Cornelius Gardener, 10th U. S. Inf., of Fort Wayne, Mich., is doing active work as chairman of a committee appointed by the Mayor of Detroit to further the project of allowing land for cultivation by the worthy poor and unemployed. Captain Gardner has all the qualities likely to make him a valuable assistant in this matter. The Detroit papers, in referring to his work in this connection, dub him "the right man in the right place."

The President has selected the following Board of Engineers to recommend what length of span, not less than 2,000 feet, would be safe and practicable for a bridge over the Hudson River under the terms of the act of Congress recently passed: Prof. W. H. Burr, of Columbia College, New York; Geo. S. Morrison, of Chicago; G. Bouscaren, of Cincinnati; Theodore Cooper, of New York, and Maj. C. W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

After the graduating exercises of the Military Academy were over last Tuesday, Mrs. Henry Armstead, of Brooklyn, invited a number of the graduates to spend Thursday evening at her house in Brooklyn. There were present Lieutenants Ladue, Barden, Gilmore, Kilburn, Hawkins, Mitchell. Mrs. Armstead was assisted by Miss Leverich, of New Haven, Conn.; Miss Kellogg, of Elizabeth, N. J., and half a dozen pretty Brooklyn girls. Cards, music and dancing were indulged in. Lieutenants Gilmore and Ladue were the prize winners.

Gen. Chauncey McKeever, U. S. A., and Mrs. McKeever, came on to New York this week to attend the marriage of Miss Carrie Speiden, to Mr. Thos. Hunt. The bride is a daughter of Mr. William Speiden, of New York, and a grand-daughter of the late Commo. Isaac McKeever, U. S. N. The bridegroom is a son of ex-Congressman and ex-City Attorney Carleton Hunt of New Orleans. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of '87, and three years later from the Harvard Law School. He is an active member of the Suffolk County bar in Massachusetts.

Fort Niobrara is astir, says a correspondent, over the recent acquisition of young lady guests, who accompanied Miss Cornelie Dean Gordon, daughter of Colonel Gordon, from Bethany College, Topeka. They are Miss Grace Smiley, Kalamazoo, Mich., and Miss Jeanette Weaver, daughter of Dr. Weaver, late surgeon of the Soldiers' Home, Leavenworth, Kan. Lieutenant Cruse, Mrs. Cruse, Mrs. Hodgson and Mrs. Cottrell, accompanied by Captain Cheever and Lieutenant Howze, 6th Cav., have returned from a successful fishing trip. Dr. and Mrs. Munday gave a eucne party Saturday evening to the officers and ladies of the post, who passed an enjoyable and pleasant evening.

The "New York Times," referring to "An Initial Experience, and Other Stories," edited by Capt. Charles King, U. S. A., and published by the J. B. Lippincott Co., says: "A better judge of the soldier's story, or one better fitted to edit a series of them, could not have been found than Captain King. In this volume there are a dozen, and all save one are by authors who have seen service. Captain King heads the list with 'An Initial Experience,' which is a perfectly natural episode of a man who is on duty for the first time. Hospital stewards tell their stories, as do the lieutenants, and there is a captain, and, finally, in 'The Chronicles of Carter Barracks,' Col. H. W. Closson, U. S. A., tells of the adventures which befell Colonels Peppercorn, Longbow, Adj't. Penwiper, Mrs. Feathernmore, Mrs. Truffles, Plussmore and others."

Brig.-Gen. Stephen V. Benet, retired, intended leaving Washington with his family for his summer residence in Maine on Wednesday, but owing to a severe indisposition was compelled to change his plans.

Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Capt. Philip Reade, U. S. A., were among the guests at a banquet given June 14, at the Auditorium, Chicago, by the Sons of the Revolution, in commemoration of the adoption of our flag. Captain Reade eloquently responded to the toast. "The Memorial Day Parade."

A genuine sensation was caused in horse-breeding circles recently when it was announced that John A. Logan, Jr., formally had decided to dispose of all the stock on his famous Oriole Stud Farm, near Youngstown, Ohio. The sale, which will take place June 28 and 29, will be one of the most notable ever held in America.

Mrs. Shaw, wife of Asst. Surg. H. A. Shaw, U. S. A., and her sister, Miss Whitman, left Fort McKinney, Wyo., for Boston, June 3, to visit relatives. The engagement of Miss Whitman to Lieut. Kenzie W. Walker, 9th U. S. Cav., is announced. Capt. Charles W. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, of Fort McKinney, recently gave a reception in honor of the engaged couple.

Army officers registered at the War Department during the past week as follows: 2d Lieut. Spencer Cosby, Corps of Engineers; Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. J. W. Barker, 2d Lieut. M. J. Lenihan, 20th Inf.; Maj. C. I. Wilson, Pay Corps; 2d Lieut. C. P. Summerall, 5th Art.; 2d Lieuts. O. E. Hunt, Edwin Bell, R. F. Gardner and John F. Preston, Jr.

There is a rumor, writes a Fort Ringgold, Tex., correspondent that our commanding officer, Maj. A. S. B. Keyes, 3d Cavalry, is soon to join the headquarters of the regiment at Fort Reno, O. T. If such is the case, every enlisted man at this post regrets it very much, as he is well liked here both by the respected citizens as well as by the enlisted men of his command. A more just and upright commanding officer never commanded Fort Ringgold, and whoever may be his lucky successor we cannot but say to come and command one of the best equipped and beautiful outposts of Texas.

Secretary Lamont has decided to withhold his approval of the application of Capt. A. R. Chapin, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., for retirement and give him a chance to recuperate. While this officer's health, according to reports received at the Department, has not been at all good, Secretary Lamont believes that with a change of climate it may be restored. With this end in view, an order will probably be issued shortly, giving him an extended leave of absence with permission to go to any place which might benefit him. There is much sympathy for Captain Chapin, and his friends earnestly hope that he will soon recover.

Of Capt. L. H. Orleman, U. S. A., retired, who is to enter upon duty as Principal of the Peekskill Military Academy, Peekskill, N. Y., the "Academy Reveille" says: "Although Colonel Orleman comes to the academy in a new capacity, he is by no means a stranger to the school. He was for three years the commandant, and is remembered by the boys that were here at that time as one that always had their best interests at heart and worked with them efficiently and wisely for the improvement of the battalion and for the maintenance of good discipline. Never in the history of the school has there been a more soldierly feeling or a better spirit of obedience to the regulations of the school than while Colonel Orleman stood at the head of the Military Department."

Col. Bernard J. D. Irwin, Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. Army, now on duty in Chicago, will be retired for age on Thursday of next week, June 28, after a distinguished military career, dating from Aug. 28, 1856, when he was appointed an Assistant Surgeon from New York. From that time and until the war broke out he served with zeal and bravery, especially in certain expeditions against hostile Indians, to which we had occasion to refer not long ago. He was ordered to Rome, Italy, with others, to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the 11th International Medical Congress. During the war he rendered valuable service in the field in many responsible positions, receiving in recognition at its close the brevets of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel. He is also the wearer of a medal of honor bestowed upon him for distinguished gallantry against hostile Chiricahua Apache Indians, near Apache Pass, Arizona, in February, 1861, when he voluntarily took command of troops and attacked and defeated the hostile Indians he met on the road. This is but a brief summary of a busy and useful professional life, and Colonel Irwin now retires to enjoy, for many years we trust, the rest he has so well earned.

Army society in San Francisco lost one of its acknowledged belles June 6 by the marriage of Miss Myra Eaton Lord, daughter of Major Lord, U. S. A., to Lieut. John Louis Hayden, 1st Art., says the "Call." The wedding was solemnized in St. Luke's Church, on Van Ness Ave., which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion. Flags draped all the pillars of the church, and instead of the regulation wedding bell, a cross, composed of the colors of the groom's regiment, lent by Gen. Graham for the occasion, had been erected in the chancel. The six ushers were Lieutenant Flagler, Engineers; Lieutenant Sladen, 14th Inf.; Lieutenant Colman, 1st Inf.; Dr. Wilson, Medical Corps; Lieutenant Smedberg, 4th Cav., and Lieutenant Haan, of the 5th Art. Lieutenant Skerrett was best man. The bride was elegantly gowned in rich white silk, draped with old lace, and her beautiful chestnut hair was simply dressed and covered only with flowing tulle veil. The maid of honor, Miss Cora Smedberg, wore white brocade satin. Mrs. Lord, who gave her daughter away, wore her own wedding gown, draped with magnificent black lace. Major Lord was present, but, being an invalid, took no active part. After the service a wedding breakfast was served to the wedding party and a few intimate friends of the family at Major Lord's residence. During the afternoon the young couple left for a tour through the southern part of the state. Their home for the present will be in Seattle, where Lieutenant Hayden is on college duty.

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6th Cavalry.—Col. David S. Gordon.

Colonel Gordon, in regimental orders dated June 7, 1894, says: "It is with sorrow that the Colonel commanding announces to the regiment the death of 2d Lieut. Lansford Daniel at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., on May 31, by being thrown from his horse. Lieutenant Daniel was born in Georgia, appointed a second lieutenant in this regiment Dec. 17, 1890. By his own merit and attention to duty he rose from the ranks to a commission. He was a young officer of great ambition, always attentive to his duties and using every endeavor to improve himself for the benefit of the service. In the untimely death of Lieutenant Daniel the regiment and the service have lost an efficient and bright officer. The sympathy of the Colonel and officers of the regiment is extended to his widow and family. The usual badge of mourning will be worn by the officers of the regiment for 30 days."

Sergt. G. L. Claussen, Troop H, 6th Cav., tried for subconsuming actions and language on the pistol range at Fort Niobrara, was found guilty and sentenced to forfeiture of \$10 and to be reprimanded. General Brooke approves and administers a suitable reprimand.

7th Cavalry.—Col. James W. Forsyth.

Capt. Henry J. Nowlan, 7th Cav., is relieved from duty as assistant to Inspector-General, Dept. of the East, and will proceed to join his troop (S. O., June 15, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry.—Col. James Biddle.

Maj. Adna R. Chaffee, 9th Cav., Act. Insp.-Gen., Dept. of Colo., will proceed to the San Carlos Indian Reservation, Ariz., and carry out the special instructions of the Dept. Comdr. (S. O. 32, June 9, D. C.)

Lance-Corpl. James Lee, Troop C, 9th Cav., was on June 11 appointed Corporal from this date, vice Jones, resigned.

10th Cavalry—Col. J. K. Mizner.

The leave, for seven days, granted 2d Lieut. James A. Ryan, 10th Cav., is extended 23 days (S. O. 37, June 13, D. M.).

ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.**1st Artillery.—Col. Loomis L. Langdon.**

Leave for one month, to take effect June 28, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Maj. William L. Haskin, 1st Art. (S. O. 127, June 10, D. E.)

1st Lieut. Joseph S. Oyster, 1st Art., is relieved as J. A. of the G. C. M. at Fort Hamilton, and 1st Lieut. David Price, 1st Art., is detailed as J. A. of that court (S. O. 127, June 16, D. E.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Frank W. Cole, 1st Art. (S. O., June 18, D. E.)

2d Artillery.—Col. Richard Loder.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Asher C. Taylor, 2d Art., is still further extended one month, on account of sickness (S. O., June 20, H. Q. A.)

3d Artillery.—Col. L. B. Livingston.

2d Lieut. Jas. Hamilton, 3d Art., will report in person to Colonel Chas. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M.-G., president of the Army Retiring Board at Governor's Island, New York City, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board (S. O., June 20, H. Q. A.)

4th Artillery.—Col. Henry W. Closson.

Leave for ten days is granted Lieut. D. M. King (S. O. 126, June 15, D. E.)

5th Artillery.—Col. William M. Graham.

2d Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, 5th Art., special regimental recruiting officer, will proceed from Fresno, Cal., to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 4 (Order 43, June 2, 5th Art.)

2d Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, 5th Art., special regimental recruiting officer, will proceed about June 10, 1894, from the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to Stockton, thence to Sacramento, and thence to San Jose, Cal., and establish the special regimental recruiting rendezvous at the latter places temporarily, remaining at each as long as in his judgment the best interests of the service demand (Order 46, June 8, 5th Art.)

Private George Jones, Battery K, 5th Art., was on June 7 appointed musician, vice Ammerman, deserted.

Private Harry Wilkes, Battery I, 5th Art., was on June 11 appointed corporal.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect from the date of the conclusion of his examination by the board of officers appointed to meet at the Army Building, N. Y. City, is granted 2d Lieut. Chas. P. Summerall, 5th Art. (S. O., June 19, H. Q. A.)

INFANTRY REGIMENTS.**2d Infantry.—Col. John C. Bates.**

2d Lieut. Hiram McL. Powell, 2d Inf., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. convened by par. 2, S. O. 58, c. s. D. P. (S. O. 30, June 12, D. P.)

3d Infantry.—Col. Edwin C. Mason.

2d Lieut. Peter Murray, 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed July 1, 1894, to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., to carry out instructions contained in copy of letter furnished to the C. O., Fort Yellowstone, Jan. 26, 1894 (S. O. 83, June 12, D. D.)

4th Infantry.—Col. Robt. H. Hall.

The roster of the non-commissioned officers of the 4th Infantry, corrected to May 31, 1894, with year of warrant, is as follows: Sergeant-Major, James Davis, 1885; Q. M. Sergeant, Francis B. Cornell, 1891; Chief Musician, Joseph Nevotti, 1878; Principal Musicians: Robert White, 1873, and William L. Neff, 1888; 1st Sergeants: Henry Osborn, C. G. 1876; Ludovic Roper, F. 1882; Ernst G. Eberle, C. 1880; Robert Benzinger, F. 1890; Jas. H. Warner, D. 1891; Thos. Doody, A. 1891; Edward Flynn, B. 1892; Gustave Miller, H. 1894; Sergeants: Roger McTamaney, Co. H. 1882; John Smith, H. 1882; Patrick J. Quinlan, D. 1886; Samuel Pearce, H. 1887; Warren E. Robinson, E. 1887; Jas. L. Hart, F. 1889; John Matthews, G. 1889; Jos. Muller, Band, 1890; Walter E. Wilson, G. 1891; Alex. N. Campbell, F. 1891; Henry Van Etten, A. 1892; Joseph Strobel, F. 1892; Houston B. Parrott, A. 1892; Robert Sanford, D. David Donaldson, C. Henry S. Corp. B. and August Griesel, E. 1892; Jas. H. Pirie, C. Chas. E. Tindall, B. John J. Havill, F. Walter S. Conway, E. Frank H. Snow, A. Gustavus Anderson, C. Jas. Duncan, C. Wm. O'Hara, D. Adam Heil, E. Thos. Clark, B. Frederick Limper, G. Herman Hecht, H. 1893; Henry Edson, D. and Samuel J. Clarke, A. 1894. Corporals: John F. Seton, Co. F. John P. Pond, A. Samuel E. Patterson, F. Wm. A. Poulton, A. Jos. A. Bledsoe, E. and Andrew Koposo, F. 1892; Chas. L. Engle, H. Frank Cornelissen, E. Frederick Walker, D. Jas. H. Ganscolle, G. Chas. R. Lauterjung, A. Henry Schroeder, C. and John Powers, E. 1893; Miles E. Dickson, F. Max J. A. Linck, G. Herman D. Miller,

D. Wm. W. Needham, C. Carl Zuckermann, H. George Smith, H. Eugene Buntz, H. Thos. Morrissey, G. John T. Wade H. Chas. H. Reed, C. Frank Robeson, B. and Robert A. Timberlake, D. 1893; Geo. M. Eaglin, B. Wm. T. Brant, E. Arthur W. Powers, C. Thos. Dolan, B. Fletcher G. Bass, G. Wm. Clark, D. and Chas. Sage, A. 1894. Lance Corporals: John Sullivan, Co. A. 1893; Leo L. Blenham, C. Chas. O. Arland, B. and James Harris, F. 1894.

5th Infantry.—Col. Nathan W. Osborne.

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Dept. of Mo., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and return on public business. (S. O., 58, June 15, D. M.)

6th Infantry.—Col. Melville A. Cochran.

S. O. 120, directing the C. O., Fort Columbus, to assign an officer to take charge of Fort Wood during the absence of Co. A, 6th Inf., at Fort Niagara, is modified so as to require 1st Lieut. C. C. Byrne, 6th Inf., to remain on duty at Fort Wood in command of the post during the absence of the company (S. O. 127, June 10, D. E.)

A Garrison C. M. will meet at Fort Thomas June 15. Detail—Capt. J. P. Schulzel, Lieuts. E. F. Taggart and C. DeL. Hine, 6th Inf., and Lieut. W. E. Gleason, 6th Inf., J. A. (Orders 92, Fort Thomas, June 14).

Leave of absence for three days, to take effect about June 19, was granted 2d Lieut. G. C. Saffarrans, 6th Inf.

Leave for three days, to take effect June 19, is granted 2d Lieut. W. C. Bennett.

Sergt. James Decker, Co. H, 6th Inf., having re-enlisted, his rank as sergeant is continued. Original date of appointment, Sept. 1, 1889 (Orders 48, 6th Inf., June 14).

Corp. W. H. Callinan, Co. F, 6th Inf., is relieved from extra duty as school teacher (Orders 93, Fort Thomas, June 15).

Corp. Oliver Coutias, Co. B, 6th Inf., is promoted sergeant, vice Swim, discharged, and Lance Corp. Will' Swim is appointed corporal.

Under G. O. 58, of 1890, Principal Musician William J. Stephens, band, 6th Inf., will be discharged the service on July 12, 1894, by the C. O., 6th Inf. (S. O. 126, June 15, D. E.)

7th Infantry.—Col. Henry C. Merriam.

Maj. Charles C. Hood, 7th Inf., is relieved as member of the G. C. M., convened at Fort Logan, Col. (S. O. 32, June 9, D. C.)

8th Infantry.—Col. James J. Van Horn.

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 30, is granted 1st Lieut. John A. Perry, 8th Inf. (S. O. 50, June 11, D. M.)

9th Infantry.—Col. Charles G. Bartlett.

Capt. Jesse M. Lee, 9th Inf., Asst. to the Insp.-Gen. of the Dept. of Missouri, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., on public business (S. O. 56, June 11, D. M.)

1st Sergt. Daniel Callaghan, Co. K, 9th Inf., is relieved from duty with Indian Co. I, and will report to his regimental commander at Madison Barracks (Orders 95, Fort McPherson, June 12).

The leave granted Capt. Edgar B. Robertson, 9th Inf., extended three days, is further extended two days (S. O. 127, June 16, D. E.)

10th Infantry.—Col. Edward P. Pearson.

Col. Edward P. Pearson, 10th Inf., will proceed from Fort Marcy to Albuquerque, N. M., to inspect the money accounts of Maj. John S. Witcher, paymaster, U. S. A. (S. O. 32, June 9, D. C.)

Corp. Albert J. Raiche, Co. H, having tendered his resignation as corporal, the same was on June 16 accepted by the Regimental Commander.

11th Infantry.—Col. Isaac D. De Russy.

1st Lieut. Chas. D. Clay, 11th Inf., will be relieved from duty as professor of military science and tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Lexington, on Sept. 1, and will join his company (S. O., June 16, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Robert L. Hirst, 11th Inf., is detailed as a member of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y. (S. O., June 20, H. Q. A.)

Private J. B. Peoples, Co. H, was, on June 16, appointed Corporal.

Capt. Alexander B. MacGowan, 12th Inf., will proceed, as soon as practicable after July 15, 1894, to his home at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. (S. O., June 19, H. Q. A.)

12th Infantry.—Col. Edwin F. Townsend.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Earl C. Carnahan, 12th Inf. (S. O. 55, June 9, D. M.)

Private J. B. Peoples, Co. H, was, on June 16, appointed Corporal.

Capt. Alexander B. MacGowan, 12th Inf., will proceed, as soon as practicable after July 15, 1894, to his home at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. (S. O., June 19, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry.—Col. Robert E. A. Crofton.

Leave, for fifteen days, to take effect about June 15, 1894, is granted 2d Lieut. Geo. McD. Weeks, 15th Inf. (S. O. 57, June 13, D. M.)

14th Infantry.—Col. Thomas M. Anderson.

The C. O. of Vancouver Barracks on June 6, is directed to send one company of the 14th Infantry with not less than two commissioned officers, to Snake River Bridge, near Huntington, Ore., or to Boise City, Idaho, exact destination to be determined later when instructions to the C. O. of Co. (S. O. 93, June 8, D. C.)

15th Infantry.—Col. Robert E. A. Crofton.

Leave, for fifteen days, to take effect about June 15, 1894, is granted 2d Lieut. Geo. McD. Weeks, 15th Inf. (S. O. 57, June 13, D. M.)

16th Infantry.—Col. Matthew M. Blunt.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Wm. C. McFarland, 16th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah (S. O. 32, June 9, D. C.)

Sergt. Thomas Spiker, Co. B, 16th Inf., for insolence, disrespect, etc., to his company commander at Fort Douglas, Utah, has been tried, sentenced, reduced, mulcted \$30, and relegated to confinement at hard labor for three months.

17th Infantry.—Col. John S. Poland.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Thos. Sharp, 17th Inf., is further extended one month (S. O., June 15, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. Chas. H. Goss, Co. H, 17th Inf., recently tried for drunkenness at drill, etc., at Fort D. A. Russell, has been mulcted \$10.

18th Infantry.—Col. Henry M. Lazelle.

Lient.-Col. Jacob F. Kent, 18th Inf., will be relieved from duty at Actg. Insp.-Gen. Dept. of Dakota, and will proceed to join such station as may be assigned him (S. O. June 15, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. J. H. G. Lazelle, 18th Inf., is relieved as a member of the G. C. M. appointed at New Fort Bliss, Tex. (S. O. 54, June 14, D. T.)

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect about July 1, 1894, is granted 2d Lieut. Percival G. Lowe, 18th Inf. (S. O. 58, June 15, D. M.)

20th Infantry.—Col. William H. Penrose.

Capt. James Liehr, Co. A, 20th Inf., for sundry offenses against discipline at Fort Assiniboin, has been tried and sentenced to reduction and forfeiture of \$20, which sentence has been approved by the Dept. Commander, General Merritt.

21st Infantry.—Col. Horace Jewett.

S. O. 120 is modified so as to direct that the company of the 21st Inf. to go from Fort Porter to Fort Niagara, July 15, 1894, for small arms practice, shall remain at the latter post after the completion of its practice, for duty during the annual competition of the Department of the East (S. O. 129, June 19, D. E.)

1st Lieut. Chas. H. Bonesteel, 21st Inf., is appointed Recruiting Officer for the regiment (Orders 16, 21st Inf., June 16).

In Co. H, on June 14, Capt. J. Myer was promoted 2d Lieut. and Lance-Corp. F. Roeger, Corporal.

Lance Corp. Lawrence B. Simonds, Co. E, is appointed Corporal, vice Newman, reduced.

22d Infantry.—Col. Peter T. Swaine.

Leave for 20 days, to take effect about June 30, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert L. Hamilton, 22d Inf. (S. O. 56, June 11, D. M.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 1, 1894, is granted 2d Lieut. Albert C. Dalton, 22d Inf. (S. O. 58, June 18, D. M.)

23d Infantry.—Col. Andrew S. Burt.

The leave on surg. cert. granted Capt. Owen J. Sweet, 23d Inf., is extended one month, on surg. cert. (S. O., June 16, H. Q. A.)

Colonel Burt, in orders of June 14, says: Official notification having been received at these headquarters of the retirement of Sergt.-Maj. James Johnson, the Colonel commanding takes this occasion to express his regret at losing such an efficient and faithful soldier. In the performance of his duties a Sergeant Major he has given great satisfaction and he is deemed eminently worthy of emulation by the men of this regiment.

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of survey, to consist of Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf.; Capt. Francis Michler, 5th Cav.; Capt. James Alien, Signal Corps, is appointed to meet at the subsistence depot, Chicago, Ill., June 14, 1894, to investigate the loss of one case of subsistence stores, involved by Col. Thomas C. Sullivan, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Subs., to the Acting Commissary of Subsistence at Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 57, June 13, D. M.)

Retirement of Enlisted Men.

The following named general service clerks are, upon their own application, placed upon the retired list: Alfred F. Funk, Class III, Dept. of the Plate, Omaha, Neb. John G. Maynard, Class III, Dept. of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill. (S. O., June 19, H. Q. A.)

The following named enlisted men are, upon their own application, placed upon the retired list: Hospital Steward John R. Fowler, office of Attending Surgeon, Army Building, New York City, N. Y. Farrier John Schlimpf, Troop G, 4th Cav., Fort Sherman, Idaho. Pvt. William Smith, Bat. H, 3d Art., Fort McPherson, Ga. Pvt. John Willbouchet, Co. D, 20th Inf., Fort Assiniboin, Mont. (S. O., June 20, H. Q. A.)

Daniel O. Drennan, clerk Class II, general service, H. Q. A., Washington, D. C., is, upon his own application, placed upon the retired list (S. O., June 14, H. Q. A.)

Martin J. Deponal, messenger general service, office of Attending Surgeon, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., is placed upon the retired list (S. O., June 14, H. Q. A.)

Nominations**Ordnance.**

JUNE 15.—1st Lieut. Sidney E. Stuart, to be Captain June 12, 1894.

1st Lieut. J. Walker Benet, to be Captain, June 12, 1894.

1st Lieut. William W. Gibson, to be Captain, June 12, 1894.

Confirmation.**Medical Department.**

JUNE 16.—Maj. John S. Billings, Surg., to be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Capt. William R. Hall, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon.

Capt. George H. Torney, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon.

Lieut.-Col. Joseph P. Wright, Deputy Surgeon-General, to be Assistant Surgeon-General.

Maj. Alfred A. Woodhull, Surgeon, to be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Cavalry Arm.

2d Lieut. Nathaniel F. McClure, 4th Cav., to be First Lieutenant.

Infantry Arm.

1st Lieut. John J. Crittenden, 22d Inf., to be Captain.

1st Lieut. William T. Wood, 18th Inf., to be Captain.

2d Lieut. Thomas G. Hanson, 19th Inf., to be First Lieutenant.

2d Lieut. Herman Hall, 4th Inf., to be First Lieutenant.

2d Lieut. William Weigel, 11th Inf., to be First Lieutenant.

2d Lieut. John C. Gregg, 16th Inf., to be First Lieutenant.

1st Lieut. William P. Evans, 19

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A private of the R. H. A. at Rawal Pindi-Bengal, stands 6 ft. 7 1/4 ins. He measures over 41 ins. round the chest, and weighs 15 st. 8 lb. He is 24 years of age. At 18 he made an attempt to join the Life Guards, but was rejected on account of being too bulky for his age. It was besides feared that eventually no horse would be fit to carry him. Lately there was a height contest among the troops stationed in India. Wheeler won easily; the second being a man of the 1st Hampshire Regiment, of 6 ft. 5 1/2 ins., and the third a gunner of the Mountain Battery R. A., an inch less in stature than the infantryman.

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AN ORDNANCE HUMORIST.

Mr. Hiram Maxim has fallen a victim to his American propensity to joke. Noticing how the big wigs of England were being misled by what he regarded as the trick of a German tailor in sewing up a piece of armor plate in a bag, Mr. Maxim invited all the world to a similar performance. In a letter to "Engineering" he tells us that he saw through the trick and announced that he had something better and lighter, which he would sell for 7s. 6d cash, and the substance he proposed to use was a compound of organic and inorganic matter. To his surprise he was overwhelmed with a rush of visitors on the day reserved for his exhibition. "Some of my friends," he tells, "who were on the train, have informed me that even one was talking about it, saying that Mr. Maxim was a very clever man, that he had probably made a very marvellous invention, and that ironclad would likely go out of use, because he probably had some very light bullet-proof cloth that would resist all kinds of shots, even large guns. One gentleman was anxious to have a complete suit of Mr. Maxim's new cloth to wear under evening dress so that he could stand up and be shot at from all sides with a military rifle to amuse his friends. I must confess I had not the remotest idea that my 7s. 6d. cash secret would be taken in such dead earnest. When, however, they found out that my cuirass was nothing but a steel plate in a bag, the process of manufacture which I described to them was nothing but the process of steel-making; they were exceedingly indignant, and about 100 of them, headed by a very pompous officer, who had come down with two orderlies, left in a great hurry. They were perfectly furious, and said they had been sold. About 600 remained behind, and a large number of shots were fired at the cuirass, which had a larger protected area for its weight than Herr Dowse has ever shown. It was simply a piece of very fine highly tempered steel 1/4 in. thick. We are now able to provide armor-plates for the Maxim guns which will stand the small-bore projectile, and which weigh 7 lb. to the square foot, and this I think all scientific men would be willing to bear against all other substances, weight for weight. I hear from Germany, on pretty good authority, that Herr Dowse's armor-plate is a piece of very hard aluminum bronze, but this, as we all know, is never quite as strong as good steel. The amount of abuse which I have received for giving away this little trick is simply wonderful. Had I been a pirate and sunk half the ships on the Thames it could not have been worse."

BENEFIT OF SCHOOL ENCAMPMENTS.

The joint encampment of the cadets of Grove City and Allegheny colleges, at Conneaut Lake Crawford Co., Pa., June 4 to 11, has successfully demonstrated the benefits arising from bringing together, under one command, the students of neighboring colleges, having military departments under government supervision. The number of students in camp was 100, under their respective military professors, 1st Lieut. Charles W. Rowell, 2d Inf. and 2d Lieut. Francis J. Koester, 10th Cav., the former commanding the camp. The course of practical instruction, laid out and closely followed, was as follows: The usual, regular army routine of camp, guard mountings, parades and reviews; company and battalion drills, close and extended order, signal drills, castranation, grand guards and outposts, camp guards and problems in minor tactics, concluding with a competitive drill between the two companies and a demonstration of a problem in the attack and defence of a position. The weather, during the week, was perfect and not an hour was lost. The cadets were enthusiastic and the spirit of friendly rivalry that obtained only served to put them on their mettle and bring out their best efforts. More good in the line of military instruction was accomplished during the five days of active work than could be accomplished at the college in a year, under existing limitations. We invite the attention of the War Department to this joint encampment as an answer to the question, sometimes asked, whether it is advisable to bring the cadets of neighboring colleges together in this manner, which would seem to be answered in the affirmative. The cost of messing the cadets in camp was \$3.83 per capita. For camp equipage, suits, Rowell and Koester were indebted to the courtesy of the State of Pennsylvania. The judges of the competition were Col. W. A. Kreps, Lieut.-Col. W. T. Mechling and Maj. D. S. Crawford, of the 15th Regiment, N. G. P.

The success of this encampment suggests a state encampment of college cadets. A request having been made for a statement as to the manner in which the competitive drill was judged, the judges reported the result as follows: Grove City Cadets—Discipline, etc., 8; formation, 9; setting up exercise, 7; step and cadence, 9 1/4; manual of arms, 8; firings, 8; bayonet exercise, 7; school of the company, 25; total, 81 1/4. Allegheny College Cadets—Discipline, 9; formation, 7; setting up exercise, 7 1/2; step and cadence, 9 1/4; manual of arms, 9; firings, 8; bayonet exercise, 8; school of the company, 22; total, 80.

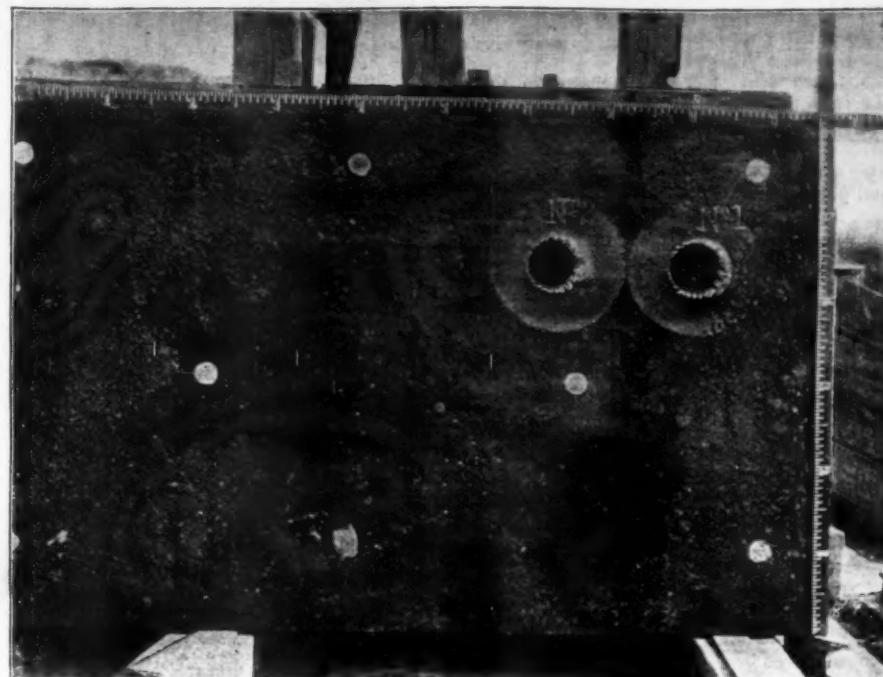
JUNE 23, 1894.

THE CARNEGIE STEEL COMPANY.

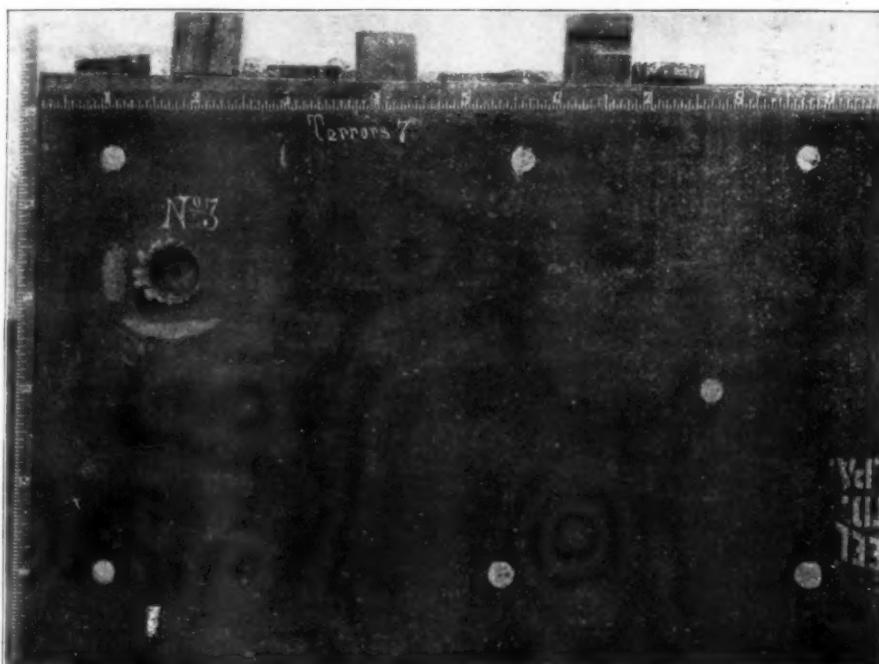
CHARACTER OF THE ARMOR MANUFACTURED
AT THE CARNEGIE STEEL WORKS, AS
DEMONSTRATED BY RECENT TRIALS.

It is not necessary to occupy our space with the details of the Congressional investigation of the Carnegie Steel Works and its product of armor plates, for the reason that the proceedings from day to day are fully reported in the daily papers, and it is best to reserve judgment until the testimony is all in. What is the extent and what the limitations of the alleged attempt to impose imperfect plates upon the Government will be no doubt determined by this investigation. The question of chief concern to the country and to the Navy is as to the real value of the plates furnished to our warships from the Carnegie works. If on the one hand we should not have undue confidence in the armor plates on our vessels, we should not, on the other hand, condemn them by the wholesale because some may possibly fall short of the highest standard. Investigation will show what allowance is to be made for defective plates. Meanwhile, what immediately concerns us is to ascertain what is the standard of the Carnegie Steel Company and the standard to which we may justly hold it.

Recent trials of armor plate manufactured at



TEST OF 7-IN. NICKEL STEEL PLATE REPRESENTING SIDE ARMOR OF TERROR, IMPACT NO. 2. Gun, 6-in. B. L. R. No. 125; Holtzer projectile. Angle of fire, 12°, with the normal at point of impact. Penetration through plate; projectile lodging in backing. Base 11½ ins. in front face of plate.



TEST OF 7-IN. NICKEL STEEL PLATE REPRESENTING SIDE ARMOR OF TERROR, IMPACT NO. 3. Gun, 6-in. B. L. R. No. 125; Holtzer projectile. Angle of fire, 14°, with the normal at point of impact. Penetration through plate; projectile broke up, point and ogival lodging in backing; base rebounded to rear.

works of this company demonstrate the excellent character of their usual product. Not only is this the case in its nickel steel armor, which has time and time again successfully stood the test shots fired against it; it is also true of its Harveyized armor. And this is most complimentary to the company in view of the fact that its Harvey plant is one of recent establishment.

Ordnance experts have been surprised at the great resistance of the armor plate turned out by this company, especially its Harveyized armor. The thin plates of this class are particularly resisting and have in no case in acceptance test fallen below the contract requirement. The treatment has been well applied and in one instance, although a plate was rejected on account of cracks and blowholes, when tested, in spite of high velocities, and the fact that the impacts were close together, the cracks were not perceptibly widened or deepened nor the plate perforated by the shells.

SIDE ARMOR PLATES FOR THE TERROR

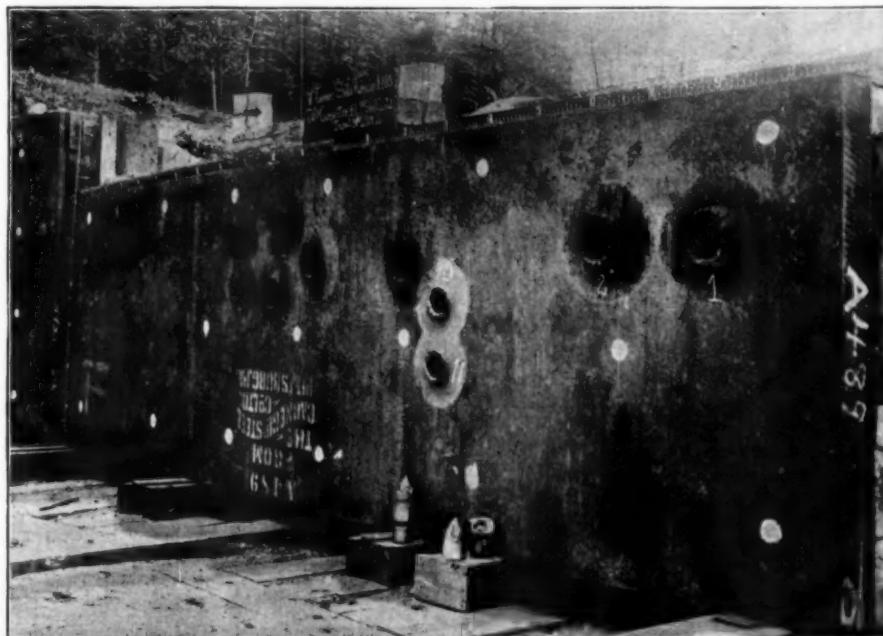
Every one deprecates the frauds which were alleged to have been committed at the company's works and which are now being investigated by the Naval Committee of the House. It has been urged that the only way to settle the whole matter was by ballistic test. Recognizing this fact, the company presented to the government a plate, which was among the principal plates

on the informers' list. It was a 7-inch nickel steel plate, A-489, belonging to the group of armor for the side of the Terror.

The results of the trial demonstrated that if frauds had been committed, the armor had not suffered thereby. The plate was rejected on account of the laminated appearance of the top of the plate, near one end, and was tested ballistically for the purpose of determining whether this deformity was of importance. Two 6-inch shells were fired at this plate with the highest velocity of the acceptance test, 1,673 f. s., at points near the upper corner of this plate, instead of near the central region, as required by the specifications. The plate passed this test, which was more severe than the acceptance test because two shells were fired with the highest velocity instead of one with 1,528 f. s. and one with 1,673 f. s., and because the impacts were in one corner and close together. A third 6-inch shell with the same velocity was fired at a point near the other upper corner, with like result. The plate showed no cracks. It has since been used for the test of a p. shell of 4 and 5-inch calibre, and has been fired at ten times. It still shows no cracks.

SPONSON PLATE FOR THE OREGON.

Another instance of the high resistance qualities possessed by the Carnegie nickel-steel plate was the test of a rejected 4-inch sponson plate made for the battleship Oregon. This plate was



TEST OF CARPENTER 4-IN. A. P. SHELL, LOT 3, AGAINST TERROR'S 7-IN. NICKEL STEEL SIDE ARMOR PLATE A-489, IMPACTS 10 AND 11. Striking velocity, 1,550 ft.-secs.; striking energy 550 ft.-tons. Impact No. 10, penetration 6 ins.; projectile rebounded broken in two. Impact No. 11, penetration 5.9 ins.; projectile rebounded entire and set up, with two cracks in ogival.

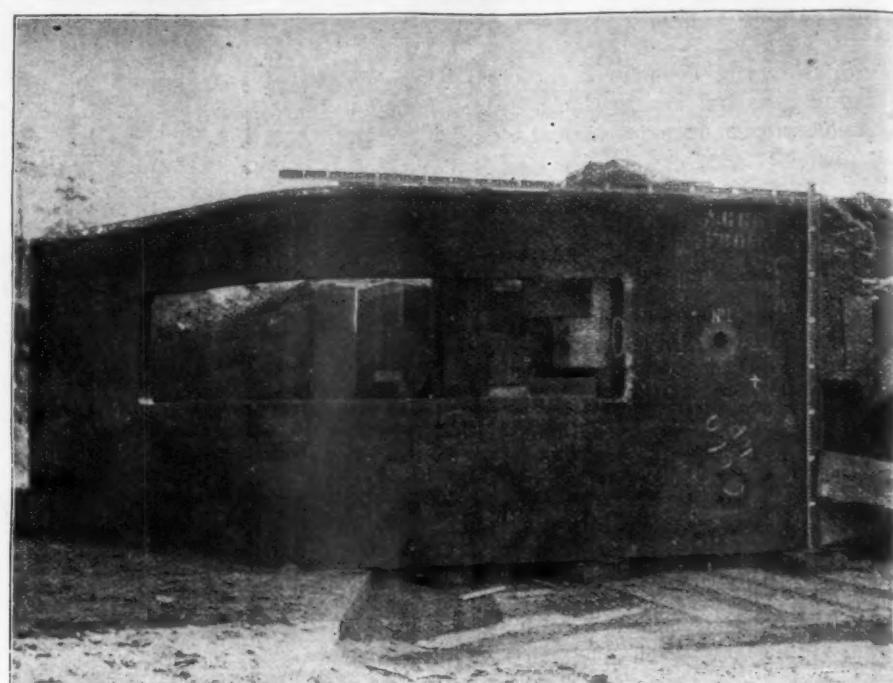
rejected on account of the want of sufficient elongation in some of the specimens taken from one end. The plate was tested ballistically at the company's request.

Two 4-inch armor-piercing shells were fired at the end of the plate in question, as required by the specifications. The plate passed this test with considerable margin of excess of resistance. It was afterwards further fired at for experimental purposes, during which it was purposely perforated with an 8-inch shell. This it stood without cracking. An 8-inch hole through a 4-inch plate without cracking is, it is needless to say, remarkable, and ordnance experts are still talking about it.

When the results of the tests of the Carnegie plates reached the Navy Department, the experts made comparisons of their trials with those of armor-plates manufactured abroad. In no instance has the foreign armor come up to the mark attained by the Carnegie plates.

PLATE FOR SIDE OF BROOKLYN.

The test of a Carnegie plate representing group 14 of Harveyized nickel-steel armor, for the side of the Brooklyn, demonstrated the excellent character of the Carnegie product. In this acceptance test the two points of impact were broken only two and one-half calibres apart, instead of three and one-half calibres, as required and were in one corner of the plate instead of the middle region. This, of course, added much to the severity of the test. The



TEST OF 6-IN. B. L. R. SPONSON PLATE A660, OREGON, 4 INS. THICK, IMPACT NO. 1; 4-in. R. F. gun; Carpenter A. P. projectile; striking velocity, 1,421 ft.-secs.; striking energy, 462.5 ft.-tons; penetration, 5.5 ins. Projectile rebounded 55 ft., entire and uncracked.



TEST OF 6-IN. B. L. R. SPONSON PLATE A660, OREGON, 4 INS. THICK, IMPACT NO. 2. Four-in. R. F. gun; Carpenter A. P. shell; striking velocity, 1,561 ft.-secs.; striking energy, 558 ft.-tons; penetration through; projectile lodging in first tier of oak blocking.

plate was passed, having a large excess of resistance beyond that required. But here is the report in detail. It is dated April 12, and is signed by Lieutenant-Commander Cowden and Professor Alger, who conducted the trial.

BALLISTIC TEST OF BROOKLYN'S ARMOR.

"We respectfully make the following report on the ballistic test of the Brooklyn's 3-inch Harveyized nickel-steel plate A-935, representing group 14, Carnegie Steel Company, made April 10, 1894, in the presence of the Chief of Bureau:

"This plate, 13.1 inches long by 8.6 inches wide and 3 inches thick, was secured with 24 armor bolts to an oak backing 2 feet thick, and held to a solid target structure by six 1 1/4-inch tie bolts. Weight of plate about 61.6 tons.

"Distance of plate from muzzle of gun, 63 feet.

"Gun used, 4-inch R. F. No. 59.

"Carriage, C. P. Recoll, No. 41.

"Round 1.—Charge, 4.9 pounds; striking velocity, 1,206 f. s.; striking energy, 333 ft. tons; ratio

of energy to that necessary just to penetrate wrought iron of same thickness, 1.8. Projectile, Carpenter 4-inch a. p. shell, No. 219, hardened down to middle of body, of normal weight and dimensions, struck the plate 14 1/2 inches from right or bottom edge, 27 inches from bottom; line of fire inclined about 1 degree with the normal, and broke up into many fragments; largest recovered weighing 1 1/4 pounds. Point penetrated about 0.5-inch before breaking up, and none of the shell welded into plate, although a few pieces were fused around edges of impact, which could be knocked off. Impact was saucer-shaped and presented four well defined concentric circular rings 2 1/2, 3, 4 and 5 inches in diameter, respectively; probably caused by portions of shell to the rear of point successively striking plate. The shell evidently did not break the Harveyized surface of the plate. The plate remained uncracked, dished about 0.3-inch on edges of impact. Backing uninjured.

TEST OF EXPERIMENTAL CARPENTER 8-IN. CAST STEEL SHELL, UNTREATED AND UNFORGED, against Oregon 4-in. nickel steel sponson plate already attacked by two 4-in. A. P. shells and one 8-in. cast steel Taylor common shell. Charge, 34 lbs. U. T.-21; striking velocity, 1,000 ft.-secs.; penetration through plate and 4 1/2 ft. oak blocking. This impact marked 4.

"Round 2.—Charge, 6.2 pounds W. G.-5, index 178; striking velocity, 1,357 f. s.; striking energy, 422 ft. tons; ratio of energy to that just necessary to penetrate wrought iron of same thickness, 2.2. Projectile, Carpenter 4-inch a. p. shell No. 276, of normal weight and dimensions, hardened to 1 1/2 inches below upper edge of body, struck plate normally 23 1/2 inches from the right or bottom edge, 29 inches from the bottom, and 9 inches to the left of impact, No. 1, and broke up into fragments, similarly to the shell of Round 1; the largest piece recovered weighing 4.5 pounds. The point penetrated about 0.7-inch and no part of the shell was welded into the plate. Impact resembled very closely that of No. 1, there being four concentric circular rings, 2 1/4, 3, 4 and 5 1/2 inches in diameter respectively, showing a similar action of the shell. The plate was uncracked, and dished about 0.4-inch at edges of impact. Backing uninjured.

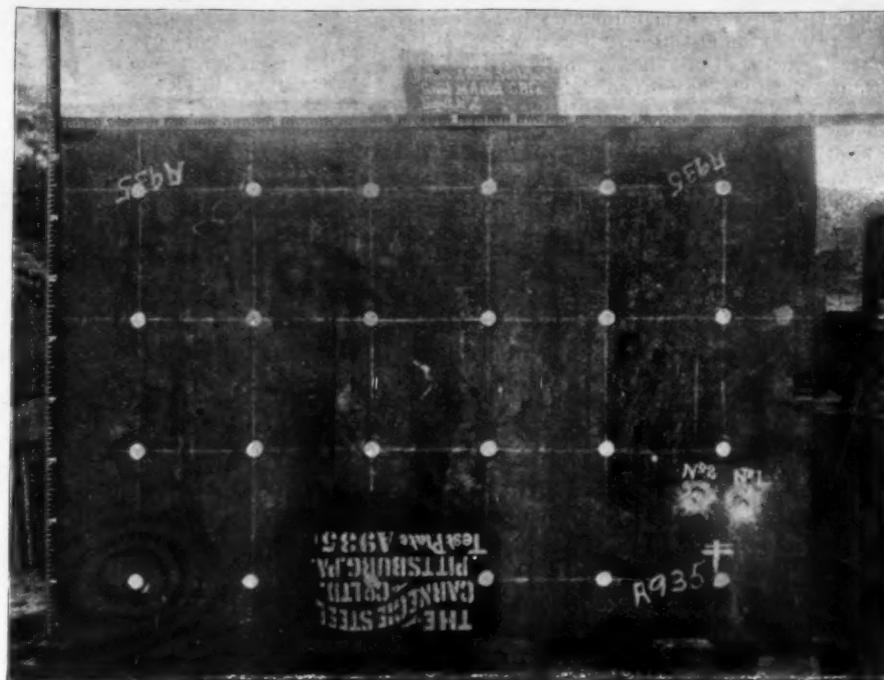
"The plate having withstood the two

acceptance shots, a third round was then fired.

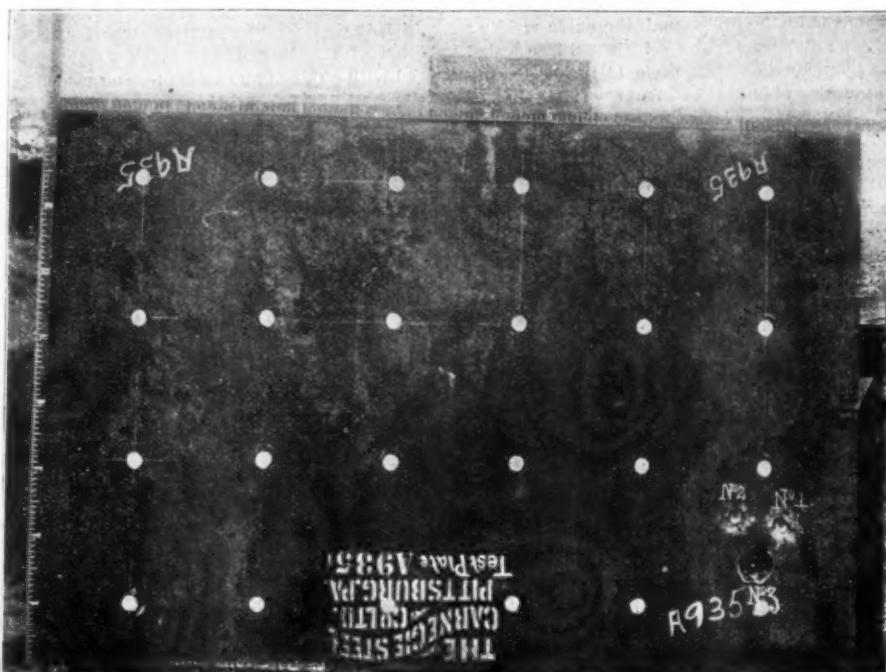
"Round 3.—Charge, 10 pounds, W. G. 5, index 178; striking velocity, 1,800 f. s.; striking energy, 742 ft. tons; ratio of energy to that necessary to just penetrate wrought iron of same thickness, 3.9. Projectile, Carpenter 4-inch a. p. shell No. 820, lot 1, hardened $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below upper edge of body, of normal weight and dimensions, struck the plate 20 inches from right or bottom edge, 20 inches from the bottom; 10 inches from impact No. 2, and 9 inches from impact No. 1; line of fire practically normal. Point of shell penetrated plate, and probably 1 inch of oak backing, punching out the back bulge to a diameter of about 15 inches with nearly the total thickness of plate, and remained welded into this fragment. The remainder of the shell was broken up, the largest piece being the base and lower part of the body, very much cracked, weighing 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, rebounded 40 feet to the front. This impact left an irregular hole in the face of plate about 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter. There were no surface cracks showing on the plate, and the backing and structure were uninjured.

"The charges used were calculated from those giving the following observed chronograph velocities:

| Charge. pounds. | Muz. Vel. f. s. | When taken. |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 10 | 1813 | Sept., 1893. |
| 4.9 | 1216 | April, 1894. |
| 6.0 | 1340 | April, 1894. |



BALLISTIC TEST OF BROOKLYN'S 3-IN. HARVEYZED NICKEL STEEL PLATE A-935, IMPACT NO. 2, Group 14. Carpenter 4-in. A. P. shell No. 276; striking velocity, 1,357 ft.-secs.; broke up on plate, leaving saucer-shaped impact 0.7 in. deep and about 5.5 ins. maximum diameter. Plate uncracked.



BALLISTIC TEST OF BROOKLYN'S 3-IN. HARVEYZED NICKEL STEEL PLATE A-935, GROUP 14, IMPACT NO. 3. Carpenter 4-in. A. P. shell No. 820, lot 1; striking velocity, 1,800 ft.-secs. Point of shell penetrated plate, and punched out back bulge to a diameter of about 15 ins., with nearly total thickness of plate. Ogvie remained welded into fragment. Shot hole irregular, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. diameter. No surface cracks on plate.

"As this plate has passed a satisfactory acceptance test, respectfully recommend the acceptance of Group 14 which it represents."

Since the test of the 6-inch Harveyized nickel steel plate, which was rejected on account of surface cracks by the Government and donated to it by the company for experimental purposes, the ordnance experts have been more convinced than ever of the fine quality of the Carnegie armor. This plate was fired at with velocities of 1,800 and 2,000 f. s., and the impacts were in the midst of the cracks and very close together. The plate had no backing, but stood the severe test well. The plate was numbered A-883 and was manufactured for the barbette of the Massachusetts. It was tested over a small area to determine the importance of the cracks."

TEST OF CRACKED PLATE A-883.

The report on the test of this plate bears the signature of Lieutenant Mason, Inspector of Ordnance at the Indian Head Proving Grounds, and is interesting. It follows: "I have to make the following report concerning a test of the cracked plate A-883, furnished by the Carnegie Steel Co., for experiment test made May 10, 1894.

"Plate 6 in. curved Harveyized nickel steel plate A-883, Group 13, rejected on account of five vertical surface cracks near its upper edge, 18

inches to 24 inches long, to the right of the central vertical line of the plate. There was also a fine crack running about 1 inch below upper edge for nearly total length. These cracks did not extend entirely through the hardened surface of the plate.

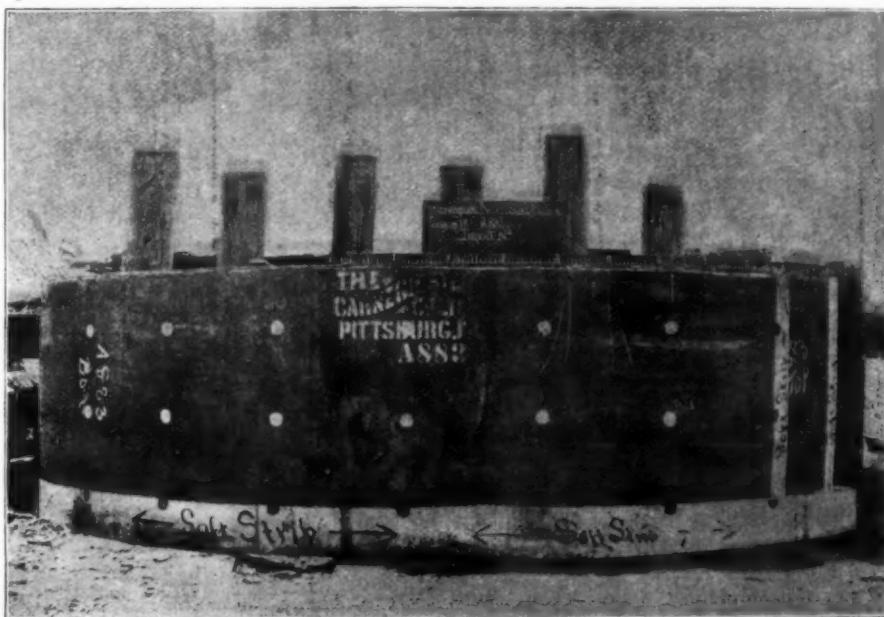
"Dimensions of plate, 21.8 inches long; on surface, 5 feet, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and 6 inches thick, with a soft strip 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, the whole length of bottom edge and two vertical soft strips 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, 17 inches and 37 inches from the right edge. Weight, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons. Plate unbacked, but supported at the two ends as follows: The extreme left and right vertical row of armor bolts (about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet from edges), were secured to two oak timbers 8 by 12 inches, running as chords to the curved plate, the edges of the latter being supported by these timbers. The timbers themselves were held to the structure by four 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the bolts. This made an arc of plate supported at its two ends with a length of chord about 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

"Plate was distant from gun 317 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and normal to the line of fire, 9 feet, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches from right edge, and 2 inches from principal group of cracks.

"Gun used, 40 cal. 6-inch B.L. R. No. 121.

"Mount, C. P. Gravity return, No. 97.

"Round 1.—Charge, 34.6 pounds; striking velocity, 1,800 f. s.; striking energy, 2,248 ft. tons. Line of fire, normal at impact. Carpenter 6-inch a. p. shell, No. 2,145, lot 2, of normal weight and

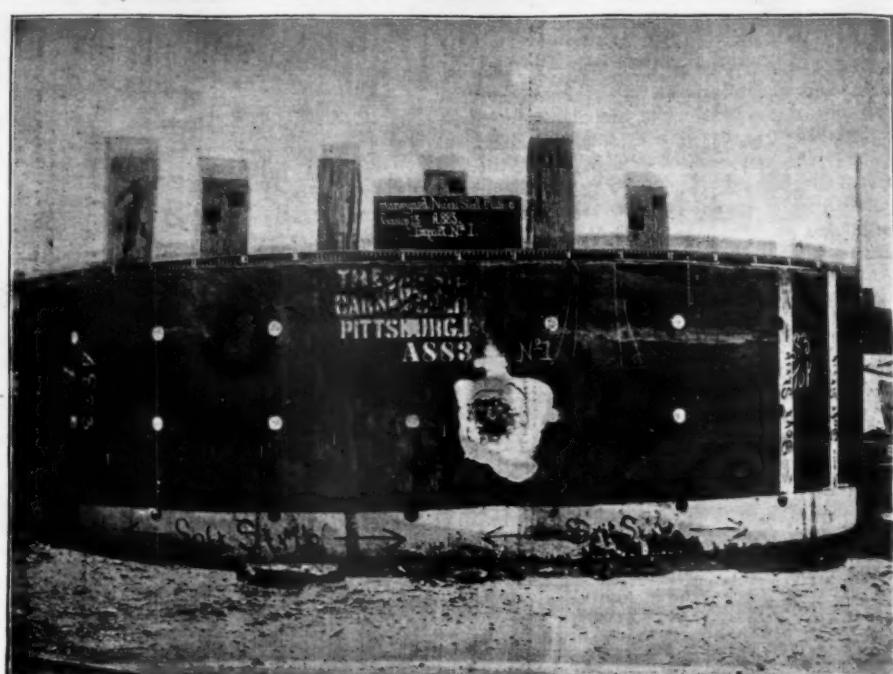


EXPERIMENTAL TEST OF 6-IN. CURVED HARVEYZED NICKEL STEEL PLATE A-883, Group 13, which had been rejected on account of surface cracks. Photograph showing location of cracks before firing. These cracks were marked over with chalk.

dimensions, hardened to 1 inch below bourrelet, struck plate 29 inches from bottom, 18 inches from above soft strip at bottom, 2 inches to left of center of cracks, about 15 inches from nearest cracks, and about 8½ inches from right edge of plate. Shell broke up, ogive welding into plate, remainder of shell scattering in fragments in front of plate about 150 yards. The apex of the cavity of projectiles was out about 0.1-inch from face of plate. By an after impact this ogive was shaken but showing a penetration of about 3.2 inches. Plate scaled around impact in a rough circle, scales standing out about ¼ inch from soft portion of plate. Diameter of scaled zone about 24 inches. This impact raised a back bulge 1.7 inches high and 30 inches diameter. Upper half broken out like a flake, a through vertical crack running through same. The effect of this impact on the cracks was to open them out a little, and deepen them a very little to the softer metal of the plate; but did not lengthen any of them, nor were there any new cracks developed. On being struck the plate sprung like a bow, the ends going out 1 inch at each edge, and springing back into place again. Structure unharmed, but set back about ½ inch.

"Round 2.—Same charge; striking velocity and striking energy, as first round. Six-inch Carpenter a. p. shell, No. 2,149, lot 2, of normal weight and dimensions, hardened to 1 inch below bourrelet, struck plate 26 inches from top, 24 inches to the right of impact No. 1, 28 inches above soft strip at bottom edge of plate, and 6 inches from ends of cracks, and midway between them. Line of fire making an angle of about 13 degrees, to normal line. Shell broke up the same as in previous round, ogive partly welding into plate. Estimated penetration, 2.7 inches from edges. Plate badly scaled around impact, mostly on the left side—splash 8.5 inch in diameter and eccentric to impact. Hardened surface broken through, similarly to round 1, with space between hardened surface and softer portion of plate about ½ inch. The already existing cracks opened out very slightly, were deepened a little, but were not appreciably lengthened. Three fine cracks, from about 8 to 12 inches long, opened about 24 to 28 inches from right edge of plate between the two soft strips. Plate sprung similarly as in former round, and about to the same extent. The back bulge was 6 inches high and 30 inches diameter, and cracked across upper left hand quadrant.

"Round 3.—Charge, 41.5 pounds; striking velocity, 2,000 f. s.; striking energy, 2,776 ft. tons. Carpenter 6-inch a. p. shell, No. 2,266, lot 2, of normal weight and dimensions, hardened 1 inch below bourrelet, struck plate at an angle of about 12 degrees with the normal, 16 inches from bottom, 22 inches from second impact, 28 inches from first impact, and smashed on plate



EXPERIMENTAL TEST OF 6-IN. CURVED HARVEYZED NICKEL STEEL PLATE A-883, GROUP 13, WHICH HAD BEEN REJECTED ON ACCOUNT OF SURFACE CRACKS, IMPACT NO. 1. Carpenter 6-in. A. P. projectile, lot 2; striking velocity, 1,800 ft.-secs.; striking energy, 2,248 ft.-tons. Line of fire normal at impact. Projectile broke up, ogive welding into plate; penetration 3.2 ins. Cracks opened and deepened slightly, but no change in length.

the same as in the first round, the ogive welding in. Estimated penetration, 4 inches. Plate scaled around impact in rough circle 14 inches in diameter, scales standing out from soft portion of plate. Plate cracked through from this impact to bottom edge. Back bulge, 20 inches in diameter and 2½ inches high. Plate set forward about ½ inch. No change in old cracks. Plate sprung and went back to position the same as before.

"The hard metal of the surface of the plate showed a very fine grain, having a very clear ring when struck, resembling very much tool steel, and also that of some of the ogives of armor piercing projectiles. The original cracks in the plate were not appreciably lengthened by any of the impacts; but seemed to open out a little bit and deepen somewhat. The opening out and deepening of these original cracks was very slight indeed, hardly appreciable; and the opening out may have been simply that the scale jarred away from the edges of the cracks."

PLATE FOR BARBETTES OF MASSACHUSETTS.

A plate exactly similar to the above, representing a group of armor, was tested and passed. The plate was numbered A-874, and the group of

which it was a representative was for the barbettes of the Massachusetts. Two shots were fired with a 6-inch gun with striking velocities of 1,472 and 1,639 f. s. Carpenter armor piercing shells were used. In both rounds the shell smashed up on the face of the plate, leaving the point welded in. The penetration was about 2 ins. and 3½ ins. respectively. No cracks developed and the plate was passed.

Ordnance officials then determined to see what the plate could stand, and three more shots were fired at it, two from the 6-in. and one from the 8-in. gun. The first 6-in. experimental shot was given a striking velocity of 1,975 f. s. The shell broke up. The point badly shattered and stuck in the plate, partially welded. The penetration was about 6 ins. No cracks developed. The plate was finally penetrated with a 6-in. Carpenter shell; striking velocity, 2,110 f. s., the shell, much broken, lodging in the backing.

This velocity should cause the complete perforation of a 10-in. plate and its backing. There were no cracks in the plate.

This plate was afterwards further tested without backing with the 6-in. gun. Two shells were fired with 1,800 f. s. and 2,000 f. s. The latter perforated the plate, the shell in both cases breaking up. An 8-in. gun was then turned upon the plate. The report in this test follows:

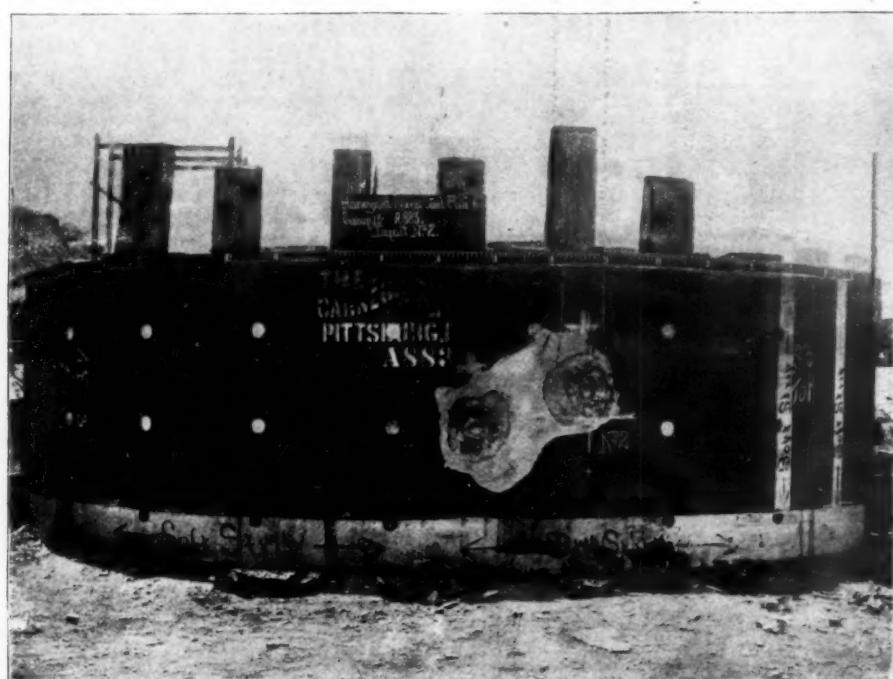
"1. I would respectfully report the result of one round with 8-in B. L. R. against 6-in. curved Harveyized nickel steel plate, A-874, Group 13, Carnegie Steel Co., already attacked by four 6-in. A. P. shell, made on April 10, 1894, in the presence of the Chief of the Bureau.

"2. Distance of gun to plate, 320 ft.

"Gun used, 8-in. B. L. R. No. 35.

"Carriage, C. P. gravity return No. 15.

"3. Round 1.—Charge 62.7 lbs. U. T. 18, index 157; striking velocity, 1,472 f. s.; striking energy, 3,754 ft.-tons. Ratio of energy as compared with that necessary to just penetrate wrought iron of same thickness, 4.3; projectile, Carpenter 8-in. A. P. shell, No. 267B, hardened to 1 in. below bourrelet, of normal weight and dimensions; struck above plate 30 ins. from top, 108 ins. from left edge (bottom) end, 18 ins. to right of 6-in. impact No. 4. Line of fire inclined about 12° with the normal. The shell nearly penetrated the plate, the point being about 8 ins. from the face of the plate, and hence not quite through the back bulge, which was 6.5 ins. high and about 36 ins. diameter. The back bulge was punched off from the plate, being of nearly the total thickness of the same. It was cracked through and driven into the backing, and the point and ogive of shell welded into it. The remainder of the shell broke up into many fragments, the largest piece recovered weighing 23 lbs. The shell in penetrating turned to the normal of plate. This impact left an irregular-



EXPERIMENTAL TEST OF 6-IN. CURVED HARVEYZED NICKEL STEEL PLATE A-883, GROUP 13, WHICH HAD BEEN REJECTED ON ACCOUNT OF SURFACE CRACKS, IMPACT NO. 2. Carpenter 6-in. A. P. projectile, lot 2; striking velocity, 1,800 ft.-secs.; striking energy, 2,248 ft.-tons. Line of fire making angle of 13° with normal at impact. Penetration about 2.7 ins.; projectile broke up, ogive partly welding in plate. Cracks opened and deepened very slightly, but not appreciably lengthened.

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shaped hole in surface of plate $13\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter, and developed the following cracks: A through crack from the top edge of plate, near its centre, downwards to left through this impact; thence to the left, through 6-in. impacts Nos. 4, 3 and 2; a through crack from top downwards to 6-in. impact No. 1, and a fine crack to the right of impact, about 2 ins. long. One armor bolt beneath the impact was broken and driven to the rear. Backing and structure remained in good condition. When the backing was taken off, it was found that the 6-in. impact of round No. 4 had carried part of the back bulge with it, penetrating into the backing about 21 ins.; that the 6-in. shell of impact No. 3 had not quite gotten through the back bulge, this bulge being 3.4 ins. high and 15 ins. diameter. The back bulge of 6-in. impact No. 2 was 1.2 in. high, 13 ins. diameter, and uncracked; and the back bulge of 6-in. impact No. 1 was found to be 0.7 in. high, 11 ins. diameter and uncracked."

REPORT ON OREGON SPONSON PLATE.

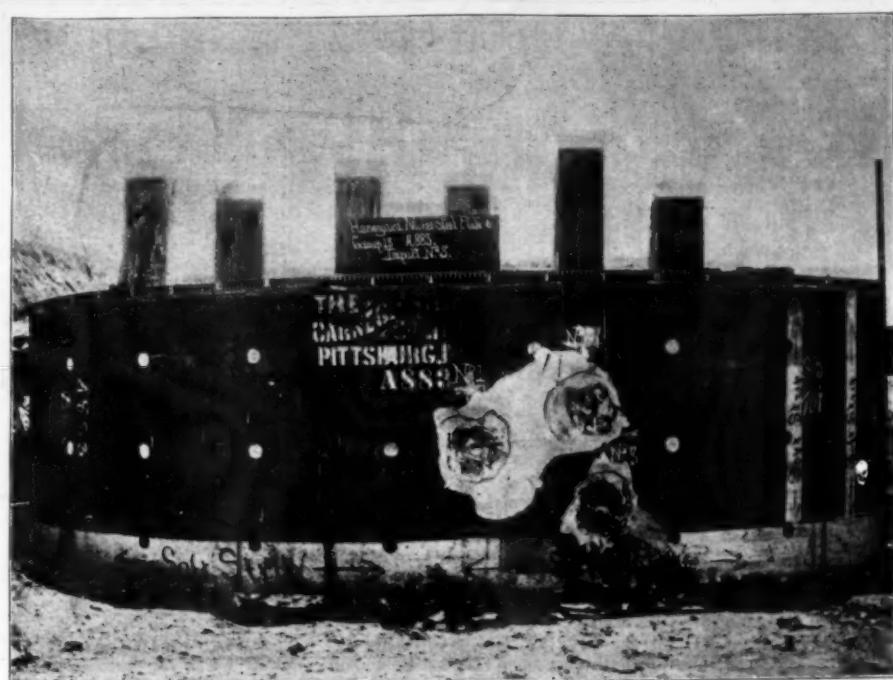
A nickel steel plate which passed a severe test was a 4-in. sponson plate, representing a group of armor for the Oregon. The report on this trial states:

"Sir:

"1. Referring to Bureau's letter No. 6,361, of Dec. 11, 1893, I have to make the following report of a test of the Oregon's sponson plate A-660, manufactured by Carnegie, Phipps & Co.

"2. Gun, 4-in. R. F. C. No. 56.

"Carriage, recoil mount No. 41.



EXPERIMENTAL TEST OF 6-IN. CURVED HARVEYZED NICKEL STEEL PLATE A-883, GROUP 13, WHICH HAD BEEN REJECTED ON ACCOUNT OF SURFACE CRACKS, IMPACT NO. 3. Carpenter 6-in. A. P. projectile, lot 2; striking velocity, 2,000 ft.-secs.; striking energy, 2,776 ft.-tons. Line of fire 12° with normal at point of impact. Estimated penetration, 4 ins. Projectile broke up. No perceptible change in original cracks.

REPORT ON SIDE ARMOR FOR TERROR.

Satisfactory results were also obtained from a rejected 7-in. plate made for the side of the Terror. The test occurred on Dec. 27, 1893. In the case of this trial the Carnegie company was so sure of the plate passing that instead of compelling the Ordnance officials to fire near the middle region, in accordance with the specifications, it allowed them to shoot near the corners of each end. The report on this test, which bears the signature of Lieutenant Mason, is as follows:

"Dec. 27, 1893.

"Sir: I have to make the following report of a test of the 7-in. nickel steel plate representing side armor of Terror, manufactured by Carnegie, Phipps & Co., made Dec. 26, 1893.

"Gun, 6-in. B. L. R. No. 125.

"Carriage, gravity return No. 97.

"Distance from muzzle of gun to center of plate, 58 ft.

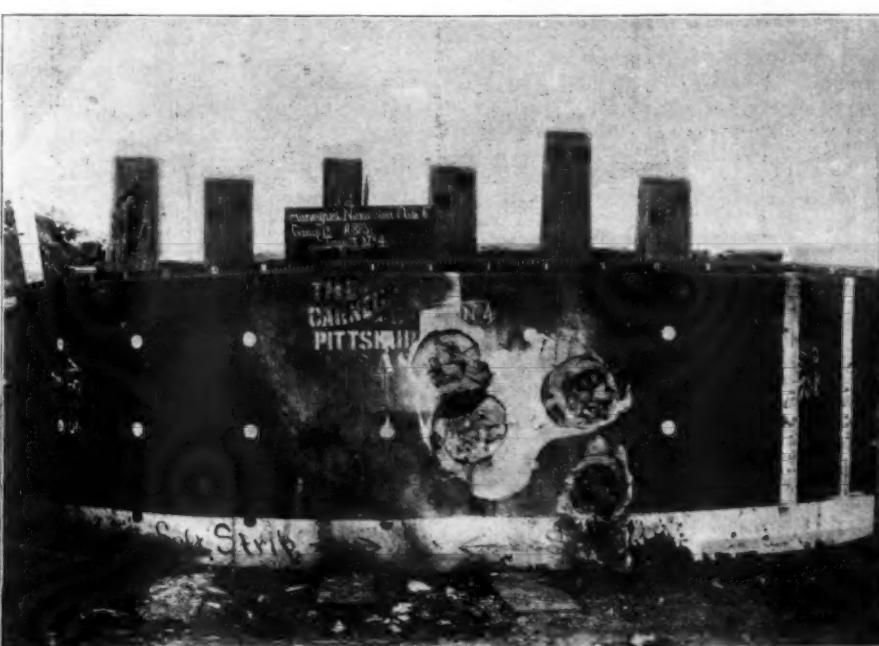
"Line of fire normal to center of plate, 2 ft. below the top edge.

"Dimensions of plate, 21 ft. 9 ins. long, 6 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 7 ins. thick at top and 4 ins. at bottom.

"Weight, 15 tons.

"Secured to the regular backing.

"Round 1.—Charge, 34 lbs.; striking velocity, 1,673 f. s.; striking energy, 1,943 ft. tons. Carpenter A. P. projectile, No. 2,202, lot 2; weight,



FURTHER EXPERIMENTAL TEST OF 6-IN. CURVED HARVEYZED NICKEL STEEL PLATE A-883, WHICH HAD BEEN REJECTED ON ACCOUNT OF SURFACE CRACKS, IMPACT NO. 4. Carpenter 6-in. A. P. projectile, lot 2; striking velocity, 2,000 ft.-secs.; striking energy, 2,776 ft.-tons. Line of fire normal. Estimated penetration about $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Projectile broke up.

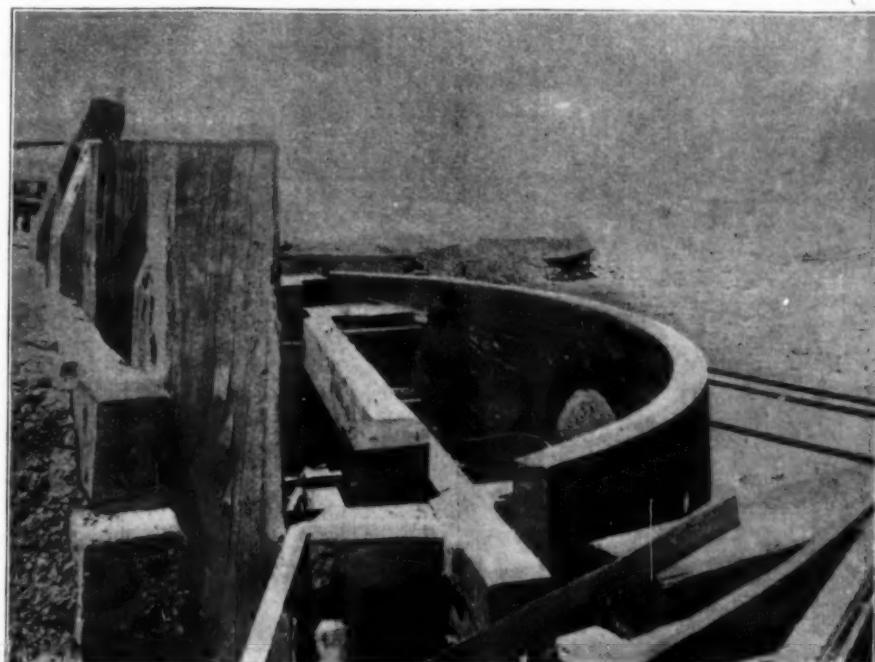
"Distance between muzzle of gun and plate, 64 ft.

"Line of fire, normal to points of impact.

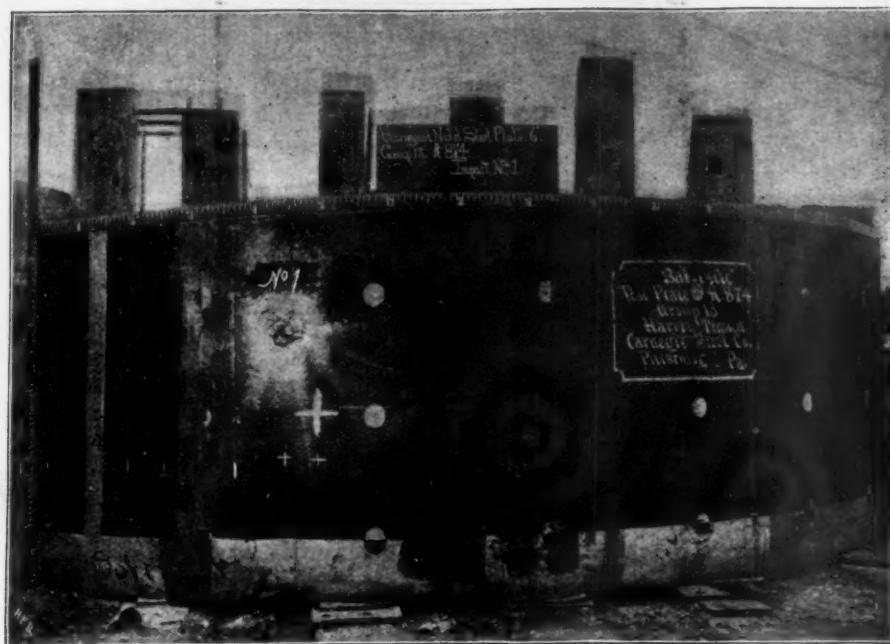
"Plate, sponson armor, 4 ins. thick, for the 6-in. gun sponsons of the Oregon, of nickel steel, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, 4 ins. thick, 23 ft. long, bent in the middle, elbow shape, with gun aperture 12 ft. 9 ins. long 30 ins. high, cut out. Top end of plate secured to structure by four $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. wrought iron armor bolts, with about 4 ft. of oak blocking between plate and structure.

"3. Round 1.—Charge, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. W. G. 5, index 178; striking velocity, 1,421 f. s.; striking energy, 462.5 ft. tons. Carpenter A. P. projectile No. 104, weighing 33 lbs., struck plate 54 in. from bottom and $28\frac{1}{2}$ ins. from right edge; penetrated plate and back bulge (apex star cracked) 5.5 ins.; rebounded 55 ft., entire and uncracked; slightly set up. Burr on plate 1 in. high; bulge 11 ins. in diameter; plate uncracked.

"4. Round 2.—Charge 7.5 lbs. W. G. 5; index 178; striking velocity, 1,561 f. s.; striking energy, 558 ft. tons; line of fire normal to plate at impact. Carpenter A. P. shell No. 51, weighing 33 lbs., struck plate $17\frac{1}{2}$ ins. from right edge, 46 ins. from bottom and 13.5 ins. from impact of Round 1; penetrated plate and lodged in first tier of oak blocking, base in from face of plate 3.5 ins. Shell broken transversely about bourrelet. Burr 1 in. high; bulge 11 ins. in diameter. Upper armor bolt broken; plate uncracked."



EXPERIMENTAL TEST OF 6-IN. CURVED HARVEYZED NICKEL STEEL PLATE A-883, Group 13, which had been rejected on account of surface cracks. Photograph showing method of securing plate at the two ends without backing.

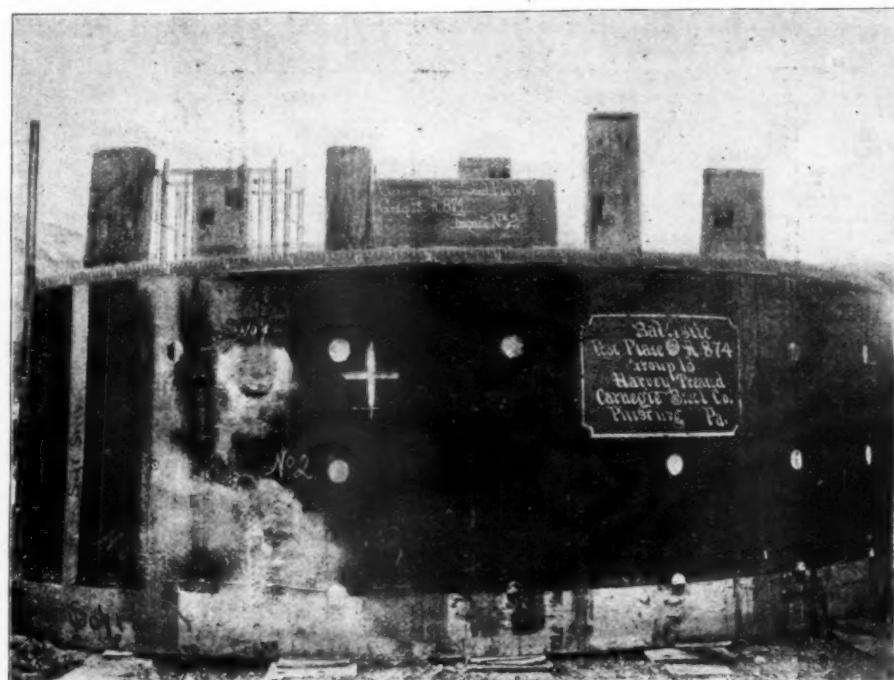


TEST OF 6-IN. CURVED HARVEYZED NICKEL STEEL PLATE A-874, GROUP 13, IMPACT NO. 1. Carpenter 6-in. A. P. shell No. 2,076, Lot 2; striking velocity, 1,472 ft.-secs. Smashed on face of plate, point welded in; penetration, 2 ins., measured after third round, when welded portion was shaken out. Hardened surface scaled around impact. No cracks in plate.

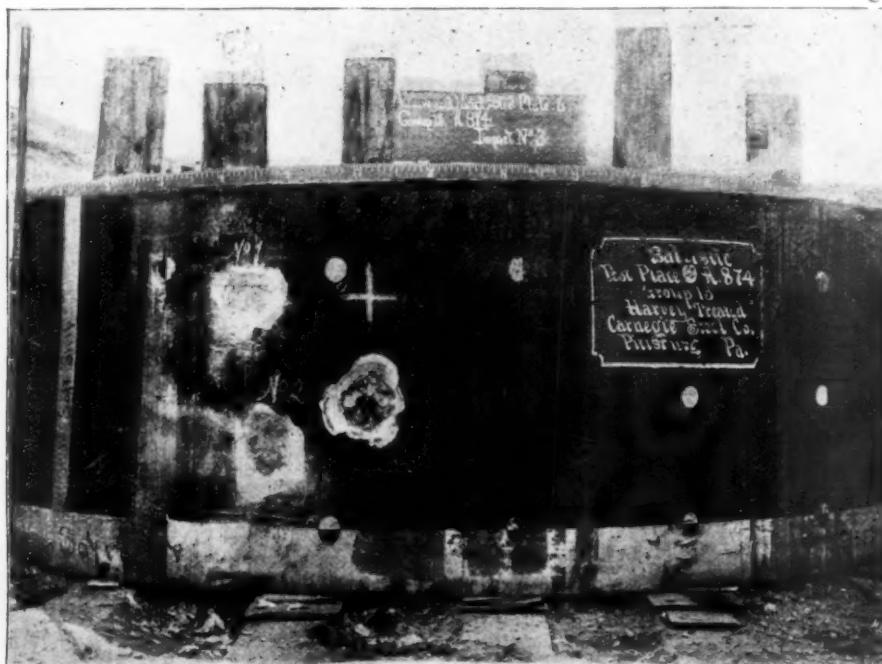
100 lbs.; struck plate at an angle of 14.5° , with the normal at a point of impact 21 ins. from top and 20 ins. from right edge; penetrated plate and about 5 ins. of backing. Base, weighing about 49 lbs., broke off and rebounded about 30 ft. Burr on right edge of impact $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high; on left edge, what little there was chipping off. Bulge 18 ins. in diameter. As shell penetrated it turned slightly toward the normal; plate uncracked.

"Round 2.—Same charge, striking velocity and striking energy as in first round. Shell, Holtzer A. P. No. 35, weighing 100 lbs., struck plate at an angle of 12° , with the normal at point of impact, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. from top and 41 ins. from right edge; penetrated plate and lodged in backing. Base of shell 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. from face of plate. Burr $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high on right side, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. on left. Bulge 18 ins. in diameter. Plate uncracked but a little dished and separated from the backing at right edge, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

"Round 3.—Same charge; striking velocity and striking energy as in two previous rounds. Holtzer A. P. shell, No. 58, weighing 100 lbs., struck plate at an angle of about 14° , with the normal at point of impact, 21 ins. from top and 20 ins. from left edge; penetrated plate and broke up, point and ogive lodging in backing, base breaking off and rebounding 36 ft. to the rear; impact very much resembling that of round 1, the shell turning a little toward the normal as it penetrated and broke off, almost in the same place. Burr $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high on left edge of impact, barely noticeable on right edge. Bulge



TEST OF 6-IN. CURVED HARVEYZED NICKEL STEEL PLATE A-874, IMPACT NO. 2, Group 13. Carpenter 6-in. A. P. shell No. 2,290, Lot 2. Striking velocity, 1,650 ft.-secs.; smashed on face of plate, ogive welded in; estimated penetration, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Hardened surface scaled around impact. No cracks in plate.



TEST OF 6-IN. CURVED HARVEYZED NICKEL STEEL PLATE A-874, IMPACT NO. 3, Group 13. Carpenter special 6-in. A. P. shell No. 926, Lot 7. Striking velocity, 1,975 ft.-secs. Shell broke up; ogive badly shattered, stuck in plate, and partly welded. Estimated penetration, 6 ins. Hardened surface scaled around impact. Shook out impact No. 1. No cracks in plate.

18 ins. in diameter. Plate uncracked and back ing sound."

Captain Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, is very much pleased at the results of the tests of the Carnegie plates. The armor this company has turned out, and which has been accepted by the government, is, he says, of a most excellent character, and, notwithstanding the frauds alleged to have been perpetrated at the Carnegie works, he says that he is certain that all of the plates are above the contract requirements. The recent tests of the Harveyized armor manufactured by this company clearly demonstrates to his mind the value of the Harvey process when properly applied, as the Carnegie Company, for instance, applies it. He was particularly pleased with the resistance power developed by the 6-in. Harveyized plate, which was rejected by the government on account of surface cracks, but which has so far withstood all attempts made to demolish it. He can find no parallel abroad to the resistance shown by the Harveyized Carnegie plates, the tests of this firm's armor so far showing it to be superior to that manufactured abroad. He is a firm believer in the Harvey process when properly applied, and he says that the Carnegie Company knows how to apply it.

Lieut.-Comdr. Albert R. Couden, one of Captain Sampson's assistants, is likewise enthusiastic about the quality of the Carnegie armor

plate, and recently said that foreign firms could not by any means make as good armor plate as this company. He says the Carnegies manufacture excellent armor and he is greatly pleased with the results of trials of its plates.

"In no instance abroad," said Lieutenant Ackerman, one of the Ordnance experts on duty at the Navy Department, "have any of the Harveyized plates exhibited the toughness and the failure to crack which has been shown in plates furnished by the Carnegie Company. A 6-in. Harveyized plate manufactured by the Carnegies, representing ballistic group No. 13, tested on April 2, received four 6-in. shells in a space of 4 ft. square, at velocities of 1,472, 1,650, 1,975 and 2,110 f. s. In the case of the last two of these shells, the centers of impact were separated by a space of about 15 ins., so that the actual metal between the nearest points of the two impacts was only about 8 ins. wide. Notwithstanding this fact there was no crack."

Lieutenant Ackerman then made comparisons of the test of this plate with the trials of Harveyized armor turned out by Creuzot, St. Etienne, Chatillon and Marrell, of Europe.

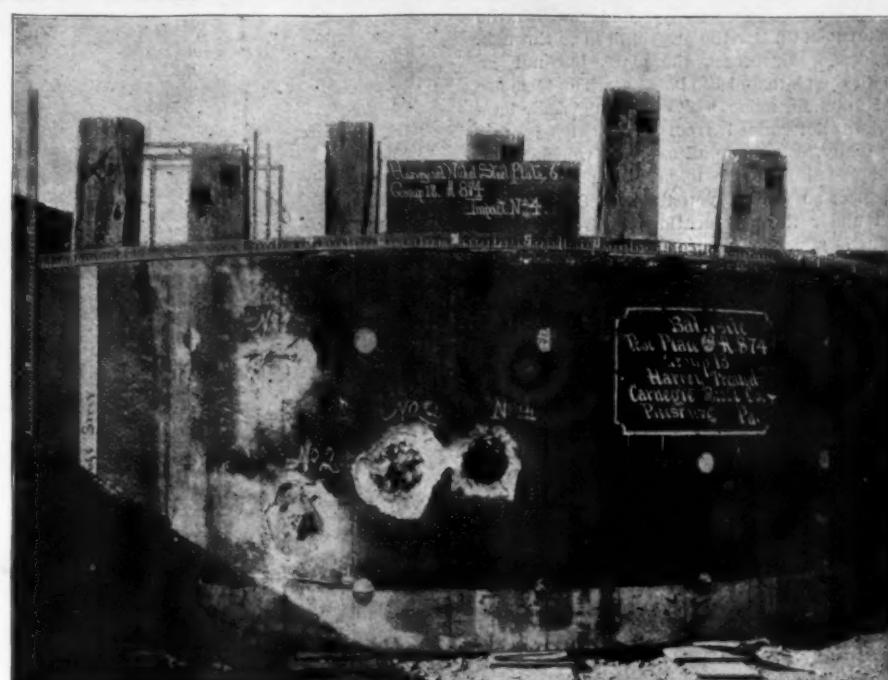
"The Creuzot plate," he said, "was 6.3 ins. in thickness and was fired at by a 5.51-in. gun. The shot went through the plate, developing a through vertical crack. In the case of the Chatillon plate, 6.3 ins. in thickness, the shell from a 6.3-in. gun, with a velocity of 2,313 f. s., went through it and the backing. The St.

Etienne plate was also 6.3 ins. in thickness and was fired at by the 5.51-in. gun, with a velocity of 2,313 ft. s. The shell in this case went through the plate, opening up four cracks, two of which extended through.

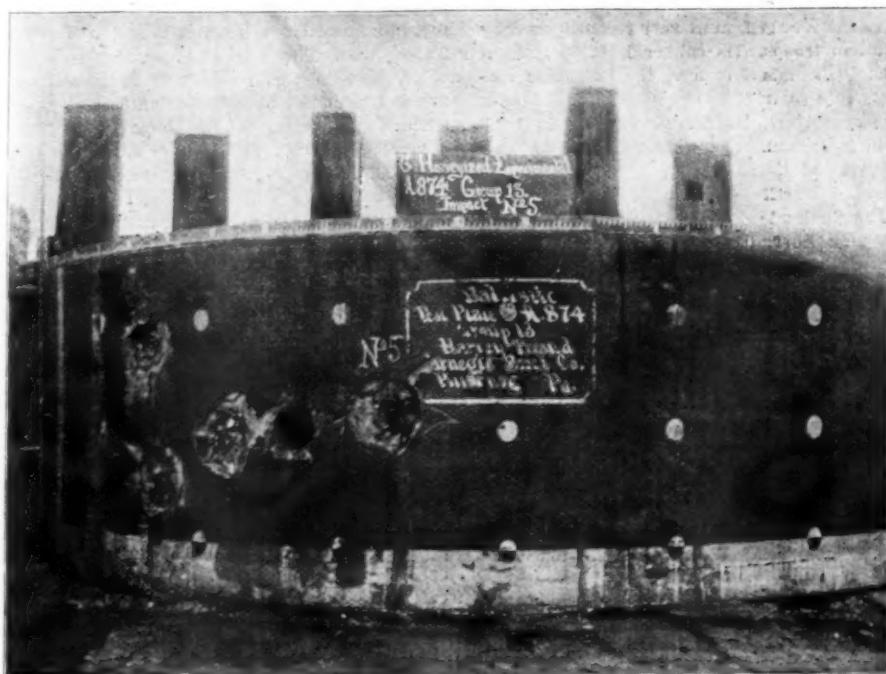
The Marcell plate was 9.84 ins. in thickness. A projectile was fired at it from a 9.45-in. gun. It struck in plate, the ogival in the backing.

A test of a Cammell 6-in. Harveyized all-steel plate occurred at Portsmouth, England, on Nov. 8 last. A Holtzer shell was used. The first shot penetrated and broke up, developing surface cracks. The second shot produced more cracks. Objectionable results were obtained in the test of the Chatillon Harveyized nickel steel plate, 6.69 ins. thick, which was fired at by a 6.3-in. gun at Montlucon last September. The plate was seriously cracked, the point of the first projectile showing through the plate. The second shot penetrated 3.1 ins. and several through cracks appeared. The third shot failed to perforate, but other cracks resulted from its impact.

A Krupp nickel steel plate of 5.98 ins. in thickness suffered badly as a result of a test abroad. The plate was penetrated 6.95 ins., with no cracks. The second shot penetrated 8.7 ins., with no cracks. The third shot went clean through, with no cracks. The fifth shot, which was given a velocity of 1,880 ft., also went through the plate, causing great destruction to the back of the plate and backing.



TEST OF 6-IN. CURVED HARVEYZED NICKEL STEEL PLATE A-874, IMPACT NO. 4, Group 13. Carpenter special 6-in. A. P. shell No. 925, Lot 7. Striking velocity, 2,110 ft.-secs. Shell much broken; penetrated plate entirely, lodging in backing. No cracks in plate. Hardened surface scaled around impact.



EXPERIMENTAL FIRING AT 6-IN. CURVED HARVEYZED NICKEL STEEL PLATE A-874, IMPACT NO. 5, Group 13. Carpenter 6-in. A. P. shell No. 267-B; striking velocity, 1,472 ft.-secs. Point and ogive nearly penetrated back bulge, breaking it off to a diameter of 13 ins. and nearly the total thickness of plate, remainder of shell breaking up into many fragments. Diameter of shot hole on surface of plate, 13½ ins. Through crack from top of plate through this impact and 6-in. impacts Nos. 4, 3 and 2, and through crack from top of plate to 6-in. impact No. 1 were developed.

"Neither the Vickers Harveyized armor nor the Brown Harveyized armor seemingly can compare with the Carnegie armor of the same class in resistance. In a recent test of a Vickers Harveyized nickel steel plate, 5.87 ins. in thickness, tested with a 4.72-in. gun, usual velocities, the total penetration of the five shots directed against it was 22 ins. In the case of the Brown Harveyized nickel steel plate, 5.98 ins. in thickness, tested by a 4.72-in. gun, the shell stuck in the plate, its point going into the backing."

CONDITIONS AND TESTS OF PLATES.

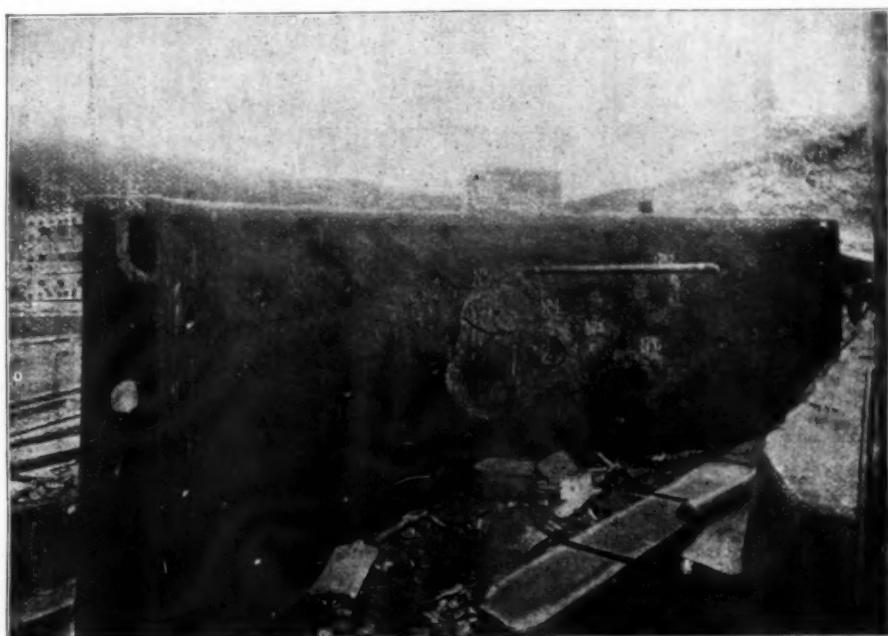
In his testimony before the Congressional Committee, Capt. William T. Sampson, U. S. N., Chief of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance, said: "The contract under which this armor is made by the Carnegie Company is such that the company has a wide latitude as to the method of manufacture of armor. The ballistic test is the final test, so far as the Government is concerned, and the final acceptance or rejection of the armor depends upon it. The company is at liberty to change the methods of treatment in any way it sees fit, provided it always produces as good or better armor. That I think the committee ought to understand very distinctly—that while the best treatment is required, there is no limit to the manner of treat-

ment, and the company can change it, provided the result is as good or better than they are required to attain.

"The processes of making armor plate are, first, the casting of the metal in the form of a large ingot. The metal is melted in the open-hearth furnace, and during the process of melting about 3.2 per cent. of nickel is added to the steel. The other constituents of the steel are left to the judgment of the manufacturer himself, and, as you know, there are some half dozen constituents that enter in larger or smaller quantities, and which very materially affect the quality of the resulting armor. Of course it is to the interest of the company, as well as to the Government, to get as good materials as it is possible to obtain.

"I would like to call the attention of the committee to the fact that, while frauds may be committed upon the government, it is very improbable indeed that the material has in any way been tampered with. The conditions of manufacture are such that the manufacturer would be running too great a risk to employ anything but what would be considered the very best material, first, for the reason that the material itself is not expensive.

"The nature of those tests is this: For every thickness of armor there is prescribed a projectile of a certain diameter, and the plate must stand up against that projectile with a certain velocity. The tests consist of two shots; the first with a moderate velocity, under which the plate must not crack. The second test is with



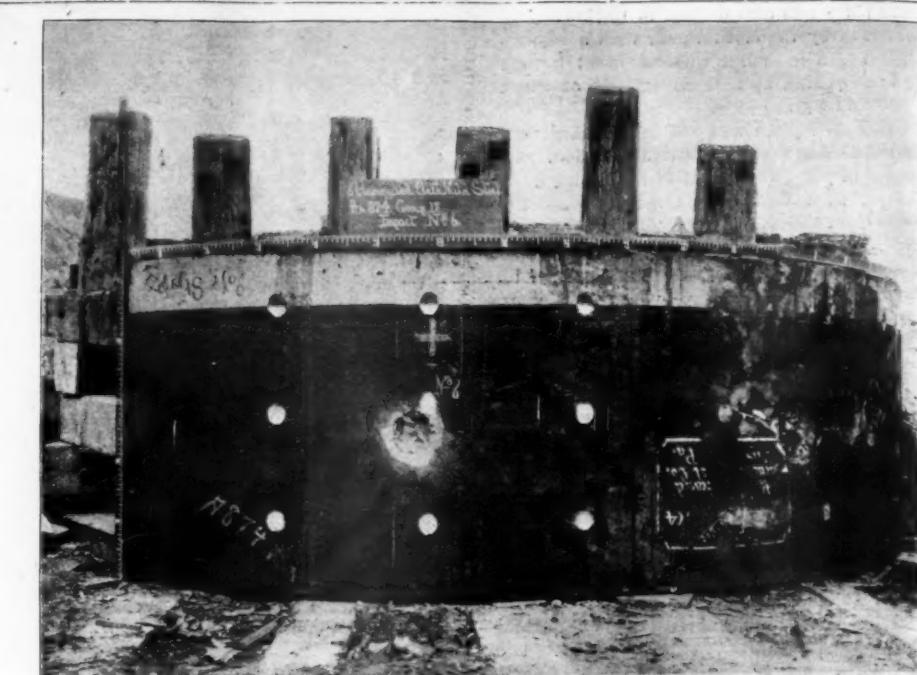
BACK OF 6-IN. HARVEYZED NICKEL STEEL PLATE A-874, GROUP 13, SHOWING THE BACK BULGES OF 6-IN. IMPACTS NOS. 1, 2, 3 AND 4, AND 8-IN. IMPACT NO. 5, the striking velocities being 1,472 ft.-secs., 1,650 ft.-secs., 1,975 ft.-secs. and 2,110 ft.-secs. for the 6-in. and 1,472 ft.-secs. for the 8-in.

a projectile of high velocity, under which the plate must not allow the projectile to go through. The second may crack the plate, but not go through the plate and the backing. The tests are based upon formulae which are empirical, having been determined from the analysis of a great many tests made all over the world. They are standard formulae upon which these tests are based, so that if you take an 8-inch plate which under the specifications is fired at with a 6-inch gun, to insure acceptance of the plate it must not crack when struck with that projectile, having a velocity of 1,650 feet a second. When struck with the projectile having a velocity of 1,800 feet, it must not go through. When the projectile fails to go through, the plate is satisfactory. Take a 16-inch plate as an example, to be fired at with a 10 or a 12-inch gun; if with a 10-inch gun the first velocity is 1,508 feet, the plate must not crack. It must not allow the projectile to go through when struck with a velocity of 1,708. If it stands a velocity of 1,607 as the first test, and 2,028 as the second, then it is considered 25 per cent. better than the minimum, and it is entitled to a premium of \$30 per ton."

SOME FOREIGN GUNS DESCRIBED.

The Albini rifle has a caliber of 11 millimetres, and its projectile weighs 25 grammes, and has an initial velocity of 417 metres. The improved Mauser has a caliber of 7.65 millimetres, the weight of the bullet is 14 grammes, its length 30 millimetres, and the outer covering is of maillechort metal; its initial velocity is to be determined with the adoption of another kind of powder. The Chassepot and the Gras have each a caliber of 11 millimetres and are charged with smokeless powder, the Lebel (these three are of French invention) has a caliber of 8 millimetres, a bullet weighing 15 grammes, and 28 millimetres in length; it is encased in maillechort metal (an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc), and its initial velocity is of 570 metres. This latter gun was improved in 1891 by the Berthier rifle, whose caliber is 0.301 inch, the bullet weighs 205 grains and is projected by 33 grains of smokeless powder, instead of 46 grains in the Lebel. The magazine contains four charged cartridges, and the Lebel eight; the gun itself also is lighter, 8 pounds 5 ounces. The Martini-Henry rifle bullet is made of one part of tin and twelve parts lead; it is cylindro-conoidal, solid, compressed, length 1.27 inch, and has a slight cavity at the base, which is 0.450 inch in diameter; its present weight is 410 grains (formerly 480), and its charge of powder 80 grains. There is a paper cap over the bullet lightly smeared with beeswax. Its rapidity of fire without aim is 25 shots in a minute.

The Schmidt rifle, model 1889, is the one



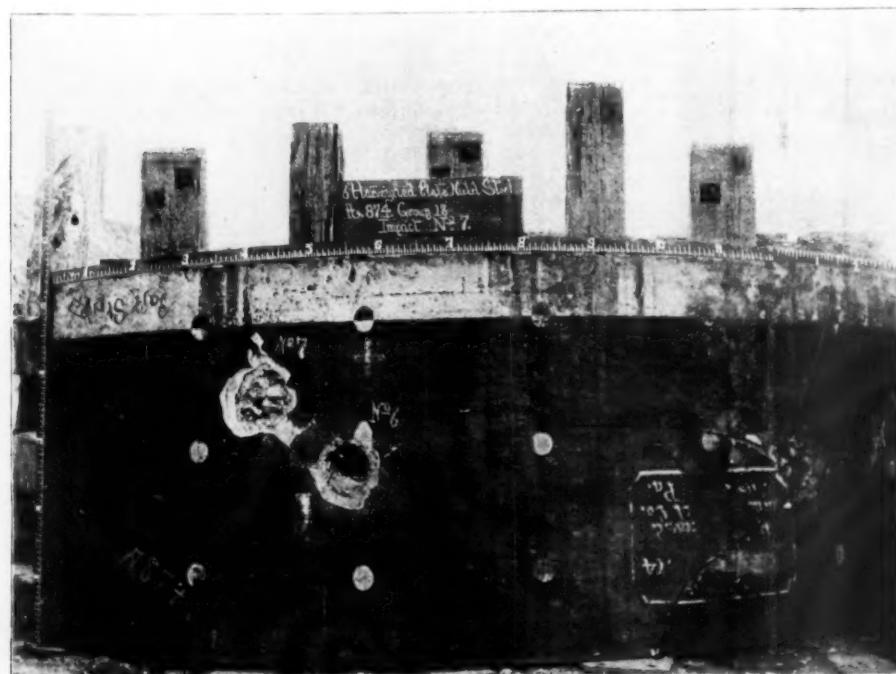
EXPERIMENTAL TEST OF 6-IN. NICKEL STEEL HARVEYZED PLATE A-874, WITHOUT BACKING, IMPACT NO. 6. Six-in. Carpenter projectile; striking velocity, 2,000 ft.-secs.; striking energy, 2,776 ft.-tons. Projectile broke up into small fragments.

adopted in the army of Switzerland, and resembles the Wetterli, until very recently used by the Italian troops. Its caliber is 0.295 inch, it weighs 10 pounds 4 ounces, the magazine contains twelve cartridges, the bullet has an outer covering of steel, its muzzle velocity is 1,920 feet in a second, its range 2,100 yards, and the weight of 150 charged cartridges 8 pounds 4 ounces. The Russian army is provided with the Mouzin and the Berdan rifles, both of the same caliber, 0.300 inch, weight 9 pounds 5 ounces, with five charged cartridges in the magazine. Its steel-covered bullet has an initial velocity of 2,000 feet, sighted to 2,100 yards, and the weight of 150 charged cartridges is 7 pounds 7 ounces. These two guns have lately been improved upon by Dandeteau, by reducing the caliber to 6.5 millimetres. The cartridge is charged with 2 grammes of smokeless powder, the bullet having an envelope of maillechort metal. The whole, ready to fire, weighs 21 grammes. At a distance of 25 metres from the mouth of this new weapon, the velocity of the projectile is 715 metres per second. The present rifle of the Italian soldier is the Carcano, 1892, which has a caliber of 0.256 inches (the smallest), and weighs 8 pounds 5 ounces. It is a steel-covered bullet, weight 170 grains, projected by 34 grains

of powder, having an initial velocity of 2,320 feet per second (the greatest), and a range of 2,100 yards. The magazine contains five cartridges, and the weight of 150 of them, ready for use, is 7 pounds 1 ounce (the lightest).

The Spanish army is now being provided with a modified Mauser rifle, whose caliber is 0.295 inch, cut-off type, central magazine, having five ready cartridges in it. Portugal adopted the Krepatsel-ek rifle, which has a tubular magazine, caliber of 0.315 inch. The gun weighs 10 pounds 2 ounces. The bullet weighs 245 grains, and is projected by 70 grains of black powder. It has an initial velocity of 1,760 feet per second, and the magazine carries eight ready cartridges.

The Lee-Metford rifle has superseded the Martini-Henry as the fighting gun of the British troops. Its caliber is 0.303 inch; it weighs 9 pounds 4 ounces, the bullet has a cupro-nickel envelope, weighs 214 grains, is discharged by 66 grains of black powder, has a muzzle velocity of 1,830 feet per second, its range 2,100 yards. The magazine contains ten ready cartridges (the largest number but one of all the modern small caliber rifles), and the weight of 150 charged cartridges is exactly equal to the weight of the gun itself.



EXPERIMENTAL TEST OF 6-IN. NICKEL STEEL HARVEYZED PLATE A-874, WITH BACKING, IMPACT NO. 7. Carpenter projectile; striking velocity, 1,800 ft.-secs.; striking energy, 2,249 ft.-tons. Projectile broke up, head welding into plate; back bulge forced out 1 1/4 ins. and star cracked.

The London "Engineer" says of the failure of the 18-inch Harveyized plate: "There is nothing surprising in this result. With very thick plates terrible disappointments have taken place in our own country. We have known a case when visitors were specially invited to witness a trial, and when the disappointment was most crushing, but we did not telegraph the result to America. This was many years ago, and we have since had further experience with very thick plates, much more than has been acquired in the United States. There has been one remarkable success reported in America with 14-inch Harveyized nickel steel. We expressed our surprise and admiration at it. Our own makers have not as yet obtained so successful a result with thick armor, and having thus expressed ourselves, it is not to be expected that we should be surprised when thick Harvey armor falls short of such a standard. In testing samples systematically for acceptance of the supply of 18-inch plates, the United States authorities are doing what has not been done in this country, and we doubt if it has been done in any country. They have instituted a system of inspection and tests of armor, which aims at a completeness and at a standard not attempted elsewhere. They have been hoodwinked and met with disappointment, but let us make no mistake in the measure to which the disappointment extends. Until recently the United States had produced plates which defied all comers."

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W. C. and F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,
Bennett Bldg., Cor. Fulton and Nassau Sts., New York.

A MONUMENT TO PAUL JONES.

The bill just introduced into Congress appropriating \$50,000 for a statue, at the National Capital, to Paul Jones, should be passed, if for no other reason than as a protest against all who would join Prof. John Knox Laughton in his silly attempt to class Commodore Jones with the pirates. Jones fought with patriotic spirit in defense of the flag which, as he himself tells, he had the honor to hoist with his own hands "the first time it was displayed on the Delaware," and attended it with veneration ever after on the ocean. Jones was no lover of England, and Professor Laughton no doubt finds what he, as an Englishman, regards as good cause for abusing him. Commodore Meade, in his recent paper on Paul Jones, states that at the very outset of hostilities, in 1775, he presented through his friend, Mr. Hewes, a member of the Congress, a well-defined scheme for seizing immediately the island of St. Helena, in the South Atlantic Ocean, and thus crippling the resources of the King by capturing the rich East India ships that had to call there for water and supplies on the home voyage. It required but a small force to accomplish this, and had Jones been at once charged with the execution of this project, there is no sort of doubt it would have been successful. Never in her history (says Jones) had there been so splendid an opportunity to strike a mortal blow at England. And had the project been adopted and the expedition despatched at once from Brest, England would have had no knowledge of the scheme until it had been carried out. Howe would have been captured with his entire fleet in the Delaware, as the result of the encouragement given to our army; Jones would then have manned the British ships with Americans, and sent them to crush the rest of the British naval forces on the coast, which were weak, before the arrival of Admiral Byron with reinforcements from England.

As Commodore Meade shows, the affair of the Selkirk plate, which Jones' men carried away from St. Mary's Isle, and about which so much misrepresentation has been made, is sufficiently disposed of by his charming letter to Lady Selkirk (dated May 8, 1778), and his subsequent letter of July 12, 1784, to Lord Selkirk himself. Jones ransomed the plate with his own means and returned it to its owner as soon as it was possible to do so. Lord Selkirk's letter to Jones, of Aug. 4, 1785, entirely disposes of this matter.

One writer, Sands, quoted by Commodore Meade, says of Jones: "The elements which constitute a hero were liberally mixed up in his character. He had courage, humanity, liberality, a romantic admiration of woman, the art of commanding, the power of conceiving projects fraught with danger to the foe, of planning the details, and bringing them, by the mastery of his own practical genius, to a successful result; ambition that was checked in its speculative mood by no other restraint than that of principle, and the inextinguishable love of glory,

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

which gave its own golden hues to all his doings, sufferings and aspirations."

In his characterization of Commodore Jones, Commodore Meade says: "Without disparagement to any other naval officer, I shall ever regard Paul Jones as the greatest commander—whether seaman or fighter—that our Navy has had in its service, and I think time will only add lustre to his fame, whether we erect in Washington a monument to his memory or not. He had the genius and audacity of Nelson, combined with the canny Scotch shrewdness, and more than the dash and nerve of Dundonald, and I do not hesitate to declare that had he had a wider field and greater powers, I believe he would have rivalled, if not distanced, England's greatest hero, the immortal victor of the Nile and Trafalgar Bay!"

Fort Supply, Oklahoma Territory, is at present garrisoned by one troop, D, of the Third Cav., and three companies, B, E and H, of the 13th Inf., and is commanded by that veteran and experienced officer, Lieut.-Col. Daingerfield Parker, a New Yorker by birth, but appointed a Second Lieutenant of the Third Inf. in 1861 from the District of Columbia. During the war he was in many battles, and received the brevet of Major for Gettysburg, and since the war has had no lack of acquaintance with hostile Indians and their devious ways. The cavalry troop has but two officers with it—Capt. Geo. F. Chase, an Illinoisan, a graduate from West Point in 1871, and a trooper of experience and bravery. His service in Texas is of so recent occurrence that to mention it is to recall it. His only lieutenant present for duty is Kirby Walker, an Ohioan, a West Pointer, 1892, whose two years' of experience have not been without fruit. The infantry Captains at the post are William Auman, John S. Bishop and B. H. Gilman. Captain Auman has an excellent war record as an officer and enlisted man of Pennsylvania volunteers, and has been identified with the 13th Inf. since his appointment to it as Second Lieutenant 28 years ago. Captain Bishop served with distinction during the war, and rose to be Colonel of the 108th U.S. Colored Inf. His service with the 13th Inf. has been since 1869. Captain Gilman, on graduation in 1872 was appointed to the 13th, and has been with it ever since, sharing its many vicissitudes in respect to station and service. The lieutenants of infantry present for duty are G. R. Cecil, M. B. Safford, A. P. Buffington, J. C. Fox and H. L. Threlkeld, all good duty officers, one of them, Cecil, finishing 20 years' service this week. Threlkeld, the youngest of them, is a Kentuckian.

A coaling station on the Pacific coast is one of the possibilities of the future. When Secretary Herbert was on the Pacific coast on his inspection trip, he thoroughly examined the capabilities of that section for supplying the Naval vessels of the United States with coal. While at Puget Sound examining the dry dock under construction there, he saw the advantage to be derived from the establishment of a coaling station in that vicinity. He visited the cities of Fairhaven, Everett, Whatcom, New Whatcom and Port Townsend, examining their facilities for supplying coal to our ships. As a result of his inspections, orders are expected to issue at an early day directing the Monterey to stop at the different cities along the coast of the State of Washington and take on board coal at each place and give it a thorough trial. There are three kinds of coal available in Washington—bituminous, anthracite and lignite, the first, of course, being the best for steaming purposes. The establishment of a coaling station in that State would be of great advantage to the Naval forces of the United States, on account of its proximity to the dry dock at New Whatcom and the dry dock building at Puget Sound.

The Navy Department received a telegram on Monday last from the Board of Inspection and Survey on the Pacific coast, stating that it had completed its inspection of the U. S. S. Marion and her crew; that the vessel was clean, and that the crew was efficient in the performance of its duties. As yet the Department has received no full report on the exact condition of this vessel, nor will it do so until the Board of Inspection and Survey sends on its report to

the Department. Reports received from the vessel while she was attached to the Asiatic squadron show that she is in need of repairs to the extent of \$15,000 or \$20,000. Her boilers are in very bad condition, and will have to be either extensively repaired or replaced. The hull, however, is in good condition. The typhoon with which the Marion met several months ago, when she first started from Yokohama for San Francisco, occasioned severe damage to the ship, and it was necessary to put back to Yokohama for repairs. She was fixed up only temporarily, and then resumed her interrupted voyage. This typhoon loosened her boilers and shifted them. The shifting was due to the fact that the keelson upon which they rest is rotten, and should have been replaced long ago. In the repairs to be made to the vessel, these will be removed and new ones placed in position.

The official statement was made at the War Department during the week that no transfers of regiments would take place this year. This is due to the fact that the House reduced the appropriation for the transportation fund to \$2,500,000, \$100,000 less than the estimate of the Secretary of War, and \$100,000 less than the appropriation last year. As the Senate Committee on Appropriations, which reported a few days ago the Army Appropriation bill, failed to increase this amount, the War Department has decided not to make any transfers this spring, except those required in case of an emergency. It was also officially stated that the Department had been anxious to remove the 24th Inf. to a more comfortable section than the one which it is now in, and which it has been in for a number of years. The Department tried to stretch a point and give this command a change, but found it impossible in view of the expenditure caused by the movements necessary to suppress the Industrials. It is hoped, however, that next spring a sufficient sum will be on hand to allow of a change in the station of this regiment. Failing in his purpose of transferring the Twenty-fourth, General Schofield designs to order officers of the regiment having families to posts where good schools are located, so that they may have the much-coveted opportunity to educate their children. Orders making the transfers may be expected at any time.

Captain Mahan enjoys the distinction of being the only guest not of British blood ever entertained by the Navy Club. Admiral Erben was invited, but could not attend, because of temporary indisposition. This club dates back, almost directly, to about 1874, when a number of naval officers of that time met to dine together at the "Vulture," in Cornhill, every Tuesday, "by one of ye clock." It has between seven and eight hundred members, but no club-house, but its members, in accordance with custom, dine together eight or nine times a year, on the anniversary of some great victory, that celebrated this year being the one of June 1, 1794. Only flag officers, captains and commanders are eligible for membership, a proposal to admit lieutenants, which failed for want of support in 1767, having never been revived. Nearly all the prominent officers in the three above-named grades are members.

The horse with which Lord Rosebery won the Derby takes his name from Ladas, the runner of Alexander the Great, who ran so lightly and swiftly upon the sand that the print of his feet could not be seen. Lord Rosebery is one of the richest peers of England in his own right and the right of his wife, who was a Rothschild; as Premier he is the most powerful, and as the winner of the Derby he is the most popular. Having all this in mind, Mr. Chauncey M. Dewey, in telegraphing his congratulation on the victory of Ladas, said, "There is nothing left but heaven."

Of the three weapons, the gun, the torpedo and the ram, Commodore Sturdee, in his Naval essay, which recently gained the gold medal of the Royal United Service Institution, gives the preference to the gun, his reason for giving it that position being primarily on account of its long range, which allows it to become effective long before the other two.

THE NAVY.

HILARY A. HERBERT, *Secretary of the Navy.*
WILLIAM MCADOO, *Assistant Secretary.*

Circular No. 57, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., May 3, 1894, publishes a circular from the Colonial Secretary's Office, Singapore, Feb. 3, 1894, announcing that "all restrictions upon the entry of foreign transports and men-of-war into the New Harbor, Singapore, have been withdrawn."

TABLE WARE FOR OFFICERS' MESSES.

G. O. 424, Navy Department,
Washington, June 5, 1894.

When a ship is put in commission, the Bureau of Equipment will furnish the officers' messes with outfitts of china, glass and plated table ware, for which the messes will be held to a strict accountability. The wardroom, steerage and warrant officers' messes may, however, decline the whole or any part of said outfitts.

Losses in china and glassware, not exceeding 15 per cent per annum on the total invoice value of the outfit, may be replaced on requisition. Allowance will also be made for the ordinary wear of plated articles. All losses or injury, other than ordinary wear, to plated ware, losses of china, and glass above 15 per cent, mentioned, and articles of the outfit chipped, cracked, or otherwise unfit for re-issue, must be replaced on the Bureau's reimbursed therefor at the end of each fiscal year, and when the ship is put out of commission. (Arrangements have been made with the contractors by which messes may replace losses at wholesale rates.)

Mess outfitts afloat shall be exempt from survey. In case of wreck or other extraordinary catastrophe, the question of special loss will be considered by the Department.

It shall be the duty of the equipment officer of a ship to make a careful inspection and inventory of mess outfitts at the end of each quarter and when the ship is put out of commission; to furnish the different messes with itemized statements of the losses in their outfitts, and of the amounts due the government; also at the time specified for settlement of these accounts, to receive and deposit said amounts with the pay officer of the ship to the credit of the appropriation "Equipment of Vessels."

When mess outfitts are turned into store from a ship at the end of a cruise, the equipment officer of the ship will be held responsible for all losses not covered by said accounts. Should an equipment officer be relieved during a cruise the transfer of mess outfitts will be based upon the last quarterly inventory.

W. McADOO, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear-Admiral J. G. Walker. Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear-Admiral Joseph S. Skerrett. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral O. F. Stanton.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral Henry Erben. Address all mail matter care of B. F. Stevens, Esq., 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral W. A. Kirkland. Send mail "Care U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London."

BERING SEA FLEET.—Comdr. Charles E. Clark, of the Mohican, is in command. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station to which the vessel belongs.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Brice (b. s. f.)
In Bering Sea.

ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a. s.)
At Norfolk, Va., for repairs. Will go to Bluefields when completed.

ALBATROSS, Lieut.-Comdr. F. J. Drake (b. s. f.)
Fish commission vessel. Assigned to Bering Sea Fleet. Cruising in Bering Sea.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. W. A. Morgan (b. s. f.)
now at Norfolk, Va.

ALLIANCE, 6 Guns, Comdr. T. A. Lyons (a. a. s.)
Arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., June 18, and is now at Norfolk, Va.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns, Capt. W. R. Bridgman (a. s.)
Flagship. At Chemulpo, Corea, June 19, as reported by cable. Capt. B. F. Day ordered to command.

BANCROFT, Lieut.-Comdr. R. R. Ingerson.
Practice cruiser. To leave Annapolis, Md., soon with Engineering Division and part of first class of Naval Academy. She will visit different Navy Yards along the coast.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. M. Thomas.
At La Libertad, Salvador. Address mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Geo. W. Coffin (a. a. s.)
Left Callao June 18 for Acapulco, en route to San Francisco, where she will be docked, and will probably relieve Philadelphia later at Hawaii.

CHICAGO, 14 Guns, Capt. A. T. Mahan (a. s.)
Flagship. Arrived at Antwerp June 15.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. Geo. W. Sumner (a. a. s.)
League Island Navy Yard, Penn.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. F. Goodrich (b. s. f.)
Sailed from Yokohama May 16 for Unalaska for service in Bering Sea.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. F. M. Bunce.
Receiving-ship; Newport, R. I.

CUSHING, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher.
Torpedo-boat. Address Newport, R. I. At Newport, undergoing some repairs to her engines.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns. Capt. Henry Glass.
Placed in commission at Navy Yard, New York, on June 16. Will be ordered to Boston during trial of Minneapolis.

DALE, Comdr. E. S. Houston.
Receiving-ship; Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

DOLPHIN, 2 Guns, Lieut. B. H. Buckingham.
Despatch-boat. At New London, Conn., June 22.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. W. H. Brownson (n. a. s.)
At Norfolk, Va.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry.

Training-ship; Massachusetts. Sailed from New Bedford, Mass., June 12 on her annual cruise. The address of the vessel is care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. The itinerary of her cruise is as follows: Arrive Havre July 7; depart Havre July 12, arrive Queenstown July 18; depart Queenstown July 23, arrive Liverpool July 25; depart Liverpool Aug. 6, arrive Cadiz Aug. 16; depart Cadiz Aug. 23, arrive Gibraltar and Tangier Aug. 25; depart Gibraltar and Tangier Aug. 30; arrive Maderia Sept. 4; depart Maderia Sept. 10, arrive Boston Oct. 15.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickins.

Training-ship; Left Norfolk, Va., June 11, for a cruise. Comdr. Kingsley is ordered to relieve Comdr. Dickins.

FERN, Lieut.-Comdr. J. N. Hemphill.
Despatch-boat. At New York.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson.
Receiving-ship; Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. C. S. Cotton.
Receiving-ship; Mare Island, Cal.

LANCASTER, 10 Guns.

At New York. Her officers were detached on June 19 and the vessel ordered out of commission.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Charles O'Neill.
(n. a. s.)

En route to Bluefields, Nicaragua. Sailed from Kingston June 16.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. C. V. Gridley (b. s. f.)

At Mare Island, Cal. There is no truth in the sensational reports in reference to the alleged unseaworthiness of the vessel.

MIANTONOMOH, 4 Guns, Capt. R. R. Wallace (n. a. s.)

Arrived at New London June 16, and left June 21 for Portland, Me.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. R. M. Berry.

At Amherstburg, Ont., May 9.

MINNESOTA, 19 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard.

Receiving-ship for boys. At dock foot of West 50th street, New York City. P. O. Station G, New York.

MOHICAN, 10 Guns, Comdr. C. E. Clark (b. s. f.)

At Sitka, Alaska, June 10.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (a. s.)

The U. S. S. Monocacy arrived at Wuhu June 22.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. M. Chester.

Practice-ship; Naval Academy. Left Cape Henry June 16 on annual cruise. About July 10 expects to be at some of the Atlantic ports, probably Newport, and after remaining ten days again goes to sea and remains until the latter part of August.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. Louis Kempff (p. s.)
At San Francisco, Cal.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis.

Placed in commission at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Her sea trial is set for July 2, and later she will proceed to Montgomery, Ala., and other Southern ports.

NEWARK, 12 Guns, Capt. S. W. Terry (a. a. s.)

At Montevideo, Uruguay, June 21.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. J. W. Philip (n. a. s.)

Left Kingston, Jamaica, June 18, en route to New York. Judging from a letter we have received from Bluefields, the officers and men were very glad to get away from the latter place.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Emory (b. s. f.)

Arrived at Unalaska June 18.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. s.)

Flagship. At Honolulu, H. I.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut.-Comdr. W. T. Burwell
(p. s.)

At Sitka, Alaska.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 Guns, Comdr. John McGowan.

Training-ship. At New York Navy Yard. Has received a new mainmast and repairs are completed.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.)

At Norfolk, Va.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. Longnecker (b. s. f.)

Cruising in Bering Sea.

RICHMOND, Comdr. C. H. Rockwell.

Receiving-ship; League Island Navy Yard, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. L. Field.

Public marine school, New York. Sailed from New London, Conn., May 26, for Fayal.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. J. C. Watson
(n. a. s.)

At Bluefields, Nicaragua, June 15. Flagship.

SARATOGA, Comdr. Edward T. Strong.

Nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. Expects to sail June 30 from Philadelphia, Pa., on her summer cruise, and will visit Fayal, Gibraltar, Villefranche, Barcelona, Funchal, Madeira, etc.

STILETTO.

Torpedo-boat. Lieut. R. C. Smith at Newport, R. I.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (p. s.)

At Mare Island, Cal.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey.

Receiving-ship at New York.

VESUVIUS, 3 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. F. Courtis (n. a. s.)

At the Navy Yard, N. Y., at last accounts.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. James O'Kane.

Receiving-ship; Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Seth M. Ackley
(n. a. s.)

Temporary flagship. Left Colonia June 13 for a cruise up the Uruguay River.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger (b. s. f.)

Cruising in Bering Sea.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 16.—All the officers of receiving ship St. Louis are detached and ordered to the receiving ship Richmond, which takes the place of the former at League Island.

Paymaster J. N. Speel ordered to the Michigan as the relief of Passed Assistant Paymaster John A. Mudd, who is ordered to the Montgomery.

Lieut. F. R. Brainard detached from the Fern and ordered to the Enterprise.

Lieut. H. H. Barroll ordered before a retiring board.

JUNE 17.—Sunday.

JUNE 18.—Passed Asst. Engr. W. F. Worthington detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Bancroft.

Asst. Engr. H. W. Jones detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Bancroft.

Assistant Paymaster W. J. Littell detached from the Franklin and ordered to Unalaska for duty on board the Alert as the relief of Passed Assistant Paymaster C. S. Williams, who is ordered to duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard as the relief of Paymaster Lawrence G. Boggs, who is ordered to duty on board the Bennington upon the return of that vessel.

Assistant Paymaster P. J. Mohun detached from the Independence and ordered to duty on board the Petrel, as the relief of Passed Assistant Paymaster R. T. M. Ball, who is granted three months' leave.

Chief Engr. G. M. L. MacCarty detached from steel inspection duty at Thurlow, Pa., and granted leave of absence until the return of the San Francisco.

Chaplain J. P. McIntyre ordered to duty at navy yard, New York.

Chef Engr. William A. Windsor detached from duty in connection with the torpedo boat Ericsson and ordered to report at Philadelphia as inspector of the machinery of the Minneapolis. He will be the Chief Engineer of this vessel.

JUNE 19.—Capt. A. H. McCormick and Lieut.-Comdr. Walton Goodwin detached from the Lancaster and granted two months' leave.

Lieuts. John A. Norris, David Daniels, John G. Quinby, R. H. Miner and William Truxton, Ensigns Arthur B. Hoff and W. V. Pratt, Passed Asst. Surg. I. W. Kite, Paymaster Leonard A. Frailey, Chief Engr. William S. Smith, Passed Asst. Engr. James P. S. Lawrence, Gunner John Russell, Carpenter Edward H. Hay, Sailmaker William Cuddy and 1st Lieut. of Marines C. G. Long detached from the Lancaster and granted three months' leave.

Boatswain Daniel Ward detached from the Lancaster and granted two months' leave.

Passed Asst. Surg. Ernest W. Auvalz detached from the Lancaster and granted six months' leave, with permission to leave the United States.

Lieut. Joseph Beale detached from the Vermont and ordered to proceed to Homestead, Pa., as steel inspector.

Lieut. N. J. L. T. Halpine ordered to duty in charge of the monitor Passaic while the vessel is engaged in work in connection with the Naval Reserve of Massachusetts.

Lieut. A. C. Hodgson detached from the Naval Academy and granted leave until ordered to report for duty at sea.

Sailmaker Garrett Van Mater ordered to steel inspection duty at the Homestead works.

JUNE 20.—Lieut. N. T. Houston ordered to the Vermont.

Ensign W. R. M. Field detached from the Bureau of Naval Intelligence and ordered to steel inspection duty at Pittsburg.

P. A. Surg. John F. Urle ordered to the cruiser New York on June 27.

Surg. T. H. Streets detached from the Alliance, and granted three months' leave.

Carpenter J. G. Tilden detached from the Independence and ordered to the Portsmouth.

JUNE 21.—Lieut. J. H. Bull detached from the Alliance and ordered to the Montgomery.

JUNE 22.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Richard Inch, Acting Carpenter William L. Maples and Salmaker Chas. E. Tallman, granted three months' leave.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert M. Kennedy, ordered to temporary duty at Mare Island.

Paymaster George H. Reed, granted leave for one month.

Boatswain Dominick Glynn and Gunner Francis Martin, granted two months' leave.

Lieut. W. E. Sewell ordered to Mare Island.

The following officers are detached from Marion: Comdr.—Charles V. Gridley, ordered home and granted two months' leave. Lieuts.—Edward B. Barry, Alexander McCracken, V. L. Cottman, Allen G. Rogers, Ensigns—G. R. Slocum, E. W. Ehrle, William B. Franklin.

MARINE CORPS.

JUNE 20.—1st Lieut. C. G. Long, upon reporting at Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, with guard of the Lancaster, is detached from that post and granted leave of absence for one month, and ordered to report at expiration of said leave at Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., for duty.

Confirmation.

JUNE 20.—Ammen Farenholz, a resident of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

Various Naval Items.

The Montgomery, with the usual ceremonies, was placed in commission at Norfolk on June 21.

The new cruiser Olympia, at San Francisco, Cal., it is reported, will be ready for commission the latter part of July next.

The final trial trip of the new cruiser Montgomery will take place on July 2. The Inspection Board will superintend the trial.

The Miantonomoh left New London June 21 for Portland, Maine, where she will participate in the Independence Day celebration to be held at that place.

The Essex sailed from Norfolk on June 9 with apprentices on board for a practice cruise. She was bound for Newport, and is expected to report within a day or two.

The American Yacht Club announce a special regatta for naphtha launches and yachts on Wednesday, July 4. The course will be about eight nautical miles with one turn.

The U. S. S. Richmond has taken the place of the St. Louis as receiving ship at League Island, Pa., and the officers of the latter vessel have been detached and ordered to duty on the Richmond.

The Newark arrived at Montevideo on June 21.

The official trial trip of the triple screw cruiser Minneapolis will take place on July 9. The final trial trip of the Montgomery will occur on July 2.

Before returning to the United States, the San Francisco will touch at the islands in the vicinity of Rancador Reef, in order to recover anything of value that may be found of the famous old Kearsarge. The United States Consul at Kingston will accompany the San Francisco on this mission.

Considerable progress has been made in laying the keel-plates of the three new gunboats under contract by the Newport News Shipbuilding Co. These gunboats will follow the example already set in the case of the Petrel and Dolphin, in regard to names, the three names being Albatross, Penguin and Porpoise.

Naval Constructor Taylor has just returned from Norfolk. He says that work on the two torpedo boats for the Texas is going along rapidly. The frames of the boats are up and the plating is being put on them. The Texas is still waiting for her armor, and the prospects are that she will wait some time before getting it.

Orders detaching the officers of the Marion are being prepared at the Navy Department, and in a few days more the usual scattering will take place and new assignments will await all those who desire to forego the customary leaves. Although the latest reports indicate that the ship is in need of extensive repairs, it is believed that the Department will have her fitted for sea as soon as possible, perhaps for Samoan service.

Gadet appointments to the Naval Academy were made as follows during the past week: Sylvester Bonifant, Pennsylvania, at large; Edward C. Kolbus, Pennsylvania, alternate; William A. Shannon, alternate, 20th Ohio; Clyde Smith, alternate, 8th Iowa; Ralph Miller, 8th Iowa; T. A. Morgan, 9th Alabama; G. S. Williams, 2d South Carolina; L. G. Beates, alternate, 2d South Carolina; H. M. Gleason, 4th Kansas; John M. Caffrey, 3d Louisiana; E. Hepler, Jr., alternate, 3d Louisiana.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, the contractor for the dry dock under construction at Port Raleigh, S. C., has been granted until Sept. 1 to complete the work. The action of the Department in this matter was taken upon a report made by Captain Matthews, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, who recently made an inspection of the work at Port Raleigh. Work, he says, is progressing very well on the dock and he has no fears but that it will be completed within the extension granted the contractor.

Civil Engineers Asserson, Menocal and Prindle have gone to Puget Sound to make experiments in pile driving, with a view to getting an even floor for the bottom of the dry dock under construction there. Reports received at the Department show that the contractor for this dock has found much difficulty in getting the piles down in the earth at a sufficient depth, owing to the nature of the earth into which they are driven. It is for the purpose of giving him assistance that these officers were sent to Puget Sound. Work on the dry dock is progressing, and there is every indication that it will be one of the finest docks in the world when it is completed.

The Montgomery, which went into commission at Norfolk on June 21, and which will be sent to sea on her final trial trip July 2, will be officered as follows: Commander C. H. Davis, commander; Lieutenant W. H. Everett, executive officer, and Lieutenants J. O. Nicholson, H. S. Knapp, E. H. Tillman, and Ensign F. B. Sullivan, watch officers. Surgeon H. E. Ames is detached from duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard and assigned to the Montgomery. Past Assistant Paymaster A. J. Mudd, Chief Engineer J. A. B. Smith, Assistant Engineer D. C. Redgrave and Assistant Engineer C. R. Emerich are also ordered to her.

The departure of the U. S. S. Atlanta for Isthmian waters is further delayed by reason of an accident which occurred to her steam launch a few days ago. A report received from Captain Bartlett at the Navy Department shows that while handling the launch, in some way or other it was damaged to such an extent that it will have to be replaced by a new one. The Department is now casting about for a boat to take the place of the one damaged, and until it is secured the Atlanta will be kept at Norfolk. It is probable that a board will be appointed to inquire into this matter and a court martial may be the result of its investigation.

THE CRUISER NEW YORK.

It is the intention of the Navy Department to have a thorough inspection made of the big cruiser New York when that vessel reaches New York City within the next few days. Upon the result of this inspection will, of course, depend the amount of repairs that will be made. Official reports received at the Department show that the cruiser is now in excellent shape and of more value than a mere "ram," as was alleged. Her turrets are working excellently, the ammunition hoist is all right and everything is in as good condition as could be expected of a vessel that has been at sea as long as the New York. It has been definitely decided not to change the location of the magazine room notwithstanding its close proximity to the fireroom. The Department is satisfied that no danger is to be feared in this quarter, and will therefore order no change. The steam engineering bureau will make some alterations in the valves of the turrets, so as to make them work more smoothly. Other than this, no extensive changes will be made in this direction.

The only matter from which any trouble is expected on board this vessel is the copper piping running all over the vessel. A report received by Chief Melville, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, shows that the piping in many places has eaten through and is becoming unserviceable. There are two theories connected with the presence of these flaws, either that foreign matter in some way became mixed with the copper when the piping was made or that the electric current from the dynamos has been running through it. In the latter case the trouble will be remedied by insulating the electric wires, but in the other case it will be necessary to replace a good deal of the piping should an examination reveal defects in it throughout the ship. This latter would be serious, in view of the fact that there are thirty tons or more scattered throughout the vessel.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ENGLISH ATTENTION TO AMERICANS.

London, June 2, 1894.

Officers of the Army will recall the courtesy shown to the cadets of the U. S. Military Academy by Mr. Henry Irving when he took his whole company from New York to West Point and gave a

special performance for the benefit of the cadets. Of a similar character is the courtesy shown by Mr. Irving to the officers and crew of the U. S. S. Chicago. All were invited to his theatre here in London to see "Faust."

This invitation included the crew as they might present themselves at the door, and good seats were given them gratis. They went, too, and behaved finely, attracting very great attention. Mr. Irving sent orders for two boxes to Admiral Erben and an invitation to supper in the celebrated Beefsteak Club Room, founded in 1700. Ladies were asked to meet some of the officers' families. Twenty-two ladies and gentlemen sat down to a splendid supper at 11:30 p. m. in this fine old historic room, in the middle of the theatre.

Another little attention paid the Chicago has been in the inviting of officers and men to the great military tournament at the Agricultural Hall—and the men were to go down in parties of thirds of the whole. For this they were indebted to the Prince of Saxe-Weimar. The finest riding and sword exhibitions possible were given, including a fine display in the way of athletics. The wrestling on horseback was particularly fine. Great, powerful cavalry men, mounted on their own barebacked horses, with stable bridles—they in stable dress—trying to throw each other from their horses. The horses took as much interest in the tussle as the men. The manoeuvres of the Life Guards on a gallop and trot were most interesting.

Sunday, June 17, was the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, but generally observed in New England on Monday, June 18. Charleston, Mass., where the historic mound is situated, was of course the Mecca towards which thousands of liberty-loving pilgrims early bent their steps to assist the citizens of the historic district in their festivities.

CHANGES IN NAVAL UNIFORM.

As has been repeatedly announced in the Journal of late, the Navy Department is preparing a change in the uniform of the bluejackets. A decision is expected shortly. It is proposed to change the front of the sailors' shirts so as to make them shield-shaped. No watch marks will be worn on the shirts. The service chevrons will grace the right sleeve. The sleeves of the shirt will be larger than at present, as will the bottom of the trousers. In order to permit of their being turned up to the thighs. The petty officers will be given the same cap as now worn by the commissioned officers, except that a strap of patent leather will replace the gold strap of the latter. The sailors' caps will be much broadened at the top. The musicians' uniforms will also be changed. Lyres significant of their branch of the service will be worn on their collars. The full dress of the naval bandsman will be the scarlet coat of the field musician in the Marine Corps. The musicians will also wear the helmets and blue caps worn by the marines. The device on the helmet will be similar to that in vogue in the Army and the caps will be ornamented with lyres.

INJURIES TO THE COLUMBIA.

Secretary Herbert approved on Monday last the records and findings of the court of inquiry which investigated the mishap the new cruiser Columbia met with while on her way down the Delaware River to the open sea for her final trial trip. The court, after describing the damage the vessel suffered, says:

In the opinion of the court, notwithstanding the Columbia, while passing Bulkhead Shoals in Delaware River was in charge of a competent pilot, it was the duty of her commanding officer to have been on the bridge at that time, and considering the shallow water on the shoals with reference to the draft of the ship, the speed of the vessel should have been slow.

In the opinion of the court, Capt. George W. Sumner, United States Navy, commanding the United States ship Columbia, had reason to believe that the pilot could take that vessel, about 1 p. m., May 17, 1894, across Bulkhead Shoals in Delaware River without difficulty. Therefore, in view of all the facts established by the evidence, the court recommends no further proceedings in the case.

The Secretary's action in the matter is shown in the following letter, which he sent to Capt. George W. Sumner:

I transmit herewith for your information a copy of the findings and opinion of the court of inquiry which convened at the navy yard, League Island, Pa., on the 7th instant. In pursuance of the Department's order of the 4th Idem for the purpose of inquiring into certain damage to the bottom of the U. S. S. Columbia by grounding, the extent of such damage, and the time and place of the grounding of said vessel by which the damage referred to was caused. The proceedings, findings and opinion of the court have to-day been approved.

Your attention is especially called to the seventh finding of the court, which is as follows:

"In the opinion of the court, notwithstanding the Columbia, while passing Bulkhead Shoals in Delaware River, was in charge of a competent pilot, it was the duty of her commanding officer to have been on the bridge at that time, and considering the shallow water on the shoals with reference to the draft of the ship, the speed of the vessel should have been slow."

The Department regrets that it is compelled to fully concur in the opinion of the court above quoted, that it was the duty of the commanding officer to have been on the bridge when the vessel was passing Bulkhead Shoals, and that it was also his duty to have caused the speed of the vessel to be reduced at that time. The speed over the bar, where the inquiry is found to have occurred, ought to have been slower, especially when the fact is considered that with the water she carried in her double bottom at the time there was a very small margin of safety.

In view, however, of the recommendation of the court that no further proceedings be had, the matter will be regarded as closed with your acknowledgment of the receipt of this communication.

Very respectfully,
HILARY A. HERBERT.
Secretary of the Navy.

LABOR IN NAVY YARDS.

The employment of labor in navy yards has been regulated by an order issued on Monday last by Secretary Herbert, providing for applications to the board of labor employment, to which reports of discharges shall also be made with a statement of the cause.

In case applicants who are granted permits by the Secretary of the Navy to be examined pass a satisfactory examination, a favorable endorsement by the board on the permit will be considered as an appointment by the Secretary of the Navy, and the commandant will, upon the receipt of such an endorsement upon the permit, direct the employment of the applicant. If for any reason applicants are rejected by the board, the commandant will report the fact and the cause thereof to the Department for its action.

The order provides that the commandants of navy yards will during the first week of June of each year convene a board composed of the naval constructor, the engineer officer and the medical officer in charge of their respective departments at the yard, or, in the

absence of such officers, or any of them, one of their respective assistants, for the purpose of conducting the annual examination of all apprentices in the year.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The Revenue bark Chase with cadets on board arrived at Coruna, Spain, on 2d inst., all are well.

Leaves of absence were granted to Revenue Cutter officers as follows during past week: Third Lieut. G. Berry, 30 days; 2d Asst. Engr. C. M. Green, 12 days; 2d Asst. Engr. E. A. Jack, 14 days extension; Capt. A. D. Littlefield, 30 days extension; Capt. J. B. Moore, four days extension.

Captain Shepard, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, received information on June 18 that the Bear, on May 26, had arrived at Port Etches, Alaska, a point 300 miles north of Sitka. The revenue cutter Corwin was at Sitka on June 3. The reported wreck of the Bear at Sitka was placed as having occurred on May 29, and as no mention of the fact is made as late as June 3, Captain Shepard considers the report absolutely groundless.

The cutter Chase was reported at Corunna, June 21 all well.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

Assistant Secretary McAdoo returned to Washington on Monday last from Newport, where he delivered the opening address at the Naval War College. Lieutenant-Commander A. R. Condon and Prof. Philip R. Alger, on duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, went to Newport on Monday last. Both of these officers will deliver lectures before the college. The schedule of the course for the week ending June 23 is as follows: 18, Monday, 10:15 a. m.—Lecture, "Commerce Destroying," Commander Stockton; second and third periods, personal examination of localities for war chart data. 19, Tuesday, 10:15 a. m.—Lecture, "Commerce Destroying," Commander Stockton; second period, tactical work with launches. 20, Wednesday, 10:15 a. m.—Lecture, "Naval Tactics," Captain Taylor; second period, war games and personal examination of localities for war chart data. 21, Thursday, 10:15 a. m.—Lecture, "The Office of Armor in Warfare," Lieutenant-Commander Condon; second period, committee work on the "Problem" and defense plans. 22, Friday, 10:15 a. m.—Lecture, "The Office of Armor in Warfare," Lieutenant-Commander Condon; 11:45 a. m., lecture, "Naval Ordnance, Its Development and Present Use," Professor Alger, U. S. N. 23, Saturday, 10:15 a. m.—Lecture, "Naval Ordnance, Its Development and Present Use," Professor Alger, U. S. N.; second period, war games—strategy.

THE GREAT ARMOR-PLATE TEST.

The official report of the trial of the greatest plate which has ever stood the ballistic specifications of the Naval Ordnance Department was made June 16, and was promptly approved by the authorities. Six hundred tons of armor are accepted under this trial. The report is as follows:

Massachusetts, 17-inch barbette curved Harveyized nickel-steel plate, made by Bethlehem Iron Company. Plate backed, as usual, with thirty-six-inch oak backing, and twenty-four three-and-one-quarter-inch armor bolts. Distance from plate to gun, 385 feet. Line of fire, normal to centre of plate. Gun used, 12-inch breech-loading rifle, No. 8, on Puritan's hydraulic gun mount No. 4. Round 1.—Charge 233 pounds powder; striking velocity, 1,410 ft. per second; striking energy 11,729 foot-tonnes, or 388 foot-tonnes per ton of plate. Projectile, 12-inch Carpenter shell, weighing 850 pounds, hardened two inches below hour-glass and of normal dimensions. Struck plate 60 inches from left edge, 48 inches from bottom and nearly normally, angle of impact being less than one degree. Shell broke up, most of the ogival remaining in impact; core cut 2½ inches from face of plate. A portion of this shell was shaken out by second impact, when the penetration was found to be something over 6.3 inches. Diameter of splash on plate, 20 inches. A slight bulge was raised on the plate with a few short radial cracks in it. Plate uncracked. Structure sound. Heaviest piece of shell recovered, 26 pounds. Round 2.—Charge, 396 pounds powder; striking velocity, 1,858 feet per second; striking energy, 20,367 foot-tonnes, or 673 tons per ton of plate. Carpenter projectile, same as in last round. Struck plate 42 inches from right edge, 41 inches from former impact; line of fire nearly normal. Projectile broke up, ogival and part of body welded into plate, bottom of core of shell 2 inches inside face of plate, giving an estimated penetration of about 15 inches. Splash on plate from 18 to 20 inches in diameter, metal chipping off somewhat about edges. Slight bulge on radial cracks, similar to first impact. A through crack about one-sixteenth inch wide was opened out from this impact, running a little downward to right edge of plate. A small piece of metal just below impact was chipped off. One armor bolt under the impact was broken and driven 2 inches to the rear. Plate and backing went back 2 inches and returned 1 inch, and was set over about 2 inches to right. Heaviest piece of shell recovered was base and part of body weighing 132 pounds. As this plate has come up to the requirements of the specifications ballistically, we have to recommend the acceptance of group 16, which this plate represents.

The next great plate to be tried at Indian Head will be the Carnegie 17-inch, similar in all respects to that made by the Bethlehem Company, reported above. A full description of the results thus far of the tests of Carnegie plates will be found in our illustrated supplement.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The 25th annual meeting and reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, was held at Concord, N. H., June 21, and was presided over by Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting in New London, Conn. A balance of \$1,697 was reported in the treasury. H. W. Blair sent an eloquent communication, which was read in full and ordered printed. Resolutions on the death of Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Slocum were introduced by Col. A. C. Hamlin, of Maine, from the 11th and 12th Corps, and unanimously adopted by a rising vote. Colonel Johnson, formerly on the staff of General Buford, read a paper giving reminiscences of his late General. Gen. Alexander S. Webb was elected president and accepted. The vice-presidents elected at the several corps meetings reported and were declared elected as follows: 2d Corps—Col. W. H. Cochrane, Nashua; 3d Corps—Maj. William Plimley, New York; 5th Corps—Maj. Brothwood; 6th Corps—Col. Andrew J. Smith, Leavenworth, Kan.; 9th Corps—Gen. S. G. Griffin, Keene, N. H.; 12th Corps—Capt. C. W. Bover, Buffalo, N. Y.; Cavalry Corps—Gen. Samuel E. Chamberlain, Boston. The remaining officers were elected as follows: Treasurer—Col. Samuel Truesdell, New York; recording secretary—Gen. Horatio C. King, Brooklyn, N. Y.; corresponding secretary—Maj.-Gen. G. H. Sharpe, Rondout, N. Y.

Resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Concord and the committee of arrangements for courtesies received, and to the retiring president, General Miles, were adopted and the meeting then adjourned. Gen. N. A. Miles, U. S. A., his staff, and Gen. J. R. Brooke, U. S. A., were driven to the brigade encampment to witness the review of troops by Governor Smith while others took carriages and were escorted to various points of interest in and about the city.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT MONROE, VA.

June 19, 1894.

Maj. M. P. Miller, 5th Art., returned from a tour of inspection duty of the militia of the State of Massachusetts on the 12th inst. The encampment was held at Framingham.

2d Lieut. A. M. Davis, 8th Cav., and wife, arrived at the post on the morning of June 13, and stopped with his father, Lieut. E. Davis, Post Adjutant. Lieutenant Davis and his wife returned to Fort Wayne, Ind., where the Lieutenant is on regimental recruiting duty. 1st Lieut. C. L. Phillips, 4th Art., and wife arrived at the post last Saturday morning. They are staying with Mrs. Phillips' father, Capt. J. L. Tiernan, 3d Art.

Governor Charles T. O'Farrell, of Virginia, with his staff and a number of prominent gentlemen of the State, made an official call upon the Commandant, Colonel Frank, on the morning of the 16th. A salute of 17 guns was fired in honor of the presence of the Governor at the post.

The lighthouse tender Maple touched at the Engineer wharf at the post about 9 p.m. June 16, with President Cleveland on board. The vessel remained at the wharf about an hour, when she steamed in the direction of the capes.

Mr. Harry Lorain, son of the late Colonel Lorain, 3d Art., who was stationed at the post some sixteen years ago, arrived at the Hygeia Hotel, with his bride on last Sunday morning. Harry is now a successful mining engineer at Phillipsburg, Pa., where he resides with his mother.

Lieuts. George Montgomery and D. W. Ketchum, 2d Art., who have been before the board recently in session at New York for examination with a view to transfer to the Ordnance Department, returned home last Sunday morning. Lieut. William Lassiter, 1st Art., was on a three days' leave during the latter part of last week, visiting his home in Petersburg, Va. He returned on the morning of the 18th.

Mr. Alpheus S. Frank, son of Colonel Frank, commanding, arrived home on the 17th inst., from college at Ithaca, N.Y. He hopes to enjoy a good rest during the next three months, when he expects to return to college.

Master Stanley Bond Hamilton, son of Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, 5th Art., returned home from school on Monday night, June 18.

The U. S. S. Essex passed the fort, headed for the sea, about 6 p.m. June 11. The U. S. S. Alliance dropped anchor in the Roads about 3:45 p.m. June 18. She sailed for sea about 8 a.m. June 19.

Ballistic firing, under direction of Captain Ingalls, 1st Art., was commenced on the 18th inst. With the experience of former years, it is expected that much useful data will be obtained that will be of great benefit to the artillery branch of the service, and especially with the much-abused 8-inch converted rifle. The accurate shooting made with this gun this year will be a surprise to many of the skeptics.

While many people were on the wharf on the evening of the 18th, waiting the arrival of the many boats touching at this post, on their way to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, Assistant Secretary of War Joseph B. Doe, and a party of gentlemen stepped unnoticed to the landing and came very near getting on board of the Washington boat without attracting attention. General Doe carried a splendid bunch of trout, the catch of his own rod, one of the fish being a beauty, weighing not less than 10 pounds. He was at the post for a few moments June 16, when just starting on his fishing tour.

Maj. C. E. L. B. Davis, Corps of Engineers, arrived at the post on the morning of the 18th, and left again on the night of the 9th inst.

Capt. Oscar F. Long, of the Quartermaster-General's Office, spent last Sunday visiting friends at the post.

The batteries of the 4th Artillery, which have been here since the 2d inst., have progressed far enough with their instruction to commence firing with the 10 and 8-inch siege mortars. They will conclude this firing this week, and will spend whatever time they have remaining to drills and manoeuvres. MEX.

Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

June 15, 1894.

First Lieut. John A. Dapray, 23d Inf., since rejoining his regiment has been in charge of the regimental recruiting rendezvous at Fort Worth, Texas, succeeding Second Lieut. Hollis C. Clark, 23d Inf., who has rejoined at Fort Clark, Texas, the new station of his company.

First Lieut. Henry L. Ripley, 3d Cav., spent several days in Fort Worth this week, receiving draft mules for army service.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

The Fort Douglas "Knapsack" of June 11 has these items:

Major Walker, formerly of the Pay Department, was buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery Friday. Four companies and the band acted as escort.—Lieutenant Wright moved to the post Saturday. He is for duty with Co. C.—Lieutenant Guyer has put up a telephone line around the post.—Colonel Coates, many friends will be glad to hear that he is rapidly recovering from his illness.—Captain McFarland and our business manager have gone to New York, to be absent about 30 days.—Colonel Blunt retires about the 14th of August.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

GUNNER.—The nominations for course of instruction in torpedo service are made by regimental commanders Sept. 1, of each year. See A. R. 387 (G. O. 47, of 1890).

A CONSTANT READER.—That you were restored to duty without trial for desertion does not affect the case. Desertion during the period of enlistment forfeits retained pay. Read par. 1503, Army Regulations (G. O. 56, A.-G. O., July 2, 1891).

NAT.—The order of 1889 to which you refer directs the discharge of a certain soldier by his post commander. That is all.

A. M. F. asks the weight of the new Naval bullet. Answer.—135 grains.

F. A. asks (1) When and where were the Cushing and Bennington launched? (2) Have the Texas and Minnesota been launched? Answers.—(1) The Cushing was launched Jan. 23, 1890, at Bristol, R. I.; the Bennington in June, 1890, at Chester, Pa. (2) Yes.

MARINE asks: (1) How many men are allowed in the Marine Corps? (2) Does the law requiring men in the Army to get a certain number of nights in bed apply to the Marines while serving in barracks? (3) Has a man to attend to drills, parades, etc., when he has to stand eight hours' duty on same day? Answers.—(1) 2,100 men. (2) No. (3) No.

N. G., S. N. Y. asks how many vacancies there will be at West Point after the June graduating class are

attended to? Answer.—None. Do you think there will be vacancies in the infantry by reason of appointing some graduates to the cavalry and artillery as additional lieutenants? Answer.—No.

VET. asks will service during the war as an enlisted man count double time towards retirement for one who is now a commissioned officer? Answer.—No. It must be service as a commissioned officer. (See Sections 1243 and 1244, Revised Statutes.)

B. B. M. asks what constitutes the manual of arms? Is it comprised in Sections 49 to 58, inclusive, or Sections 49 to 113, inclusive? Answer.—The manual of arms comprises all the movements in handling the piece prescribed in Paragraphs 49 to 113, inclusive.

J. H. M. asks how he can find out the way to enter West Point or Annapolis academy? Answer.—Address the Hon. William M. Springer, Congressman, 13th District, Illinois.

A. asks how many and what Congressional districts are there in the city of St. Louis? Answer.—3d, 10th, 11th and 12th. Who represents them in Congress? Answer.—10th, Richard Bartholdi; 11th, Charles Frederick Joy; 12th, Seth W. Cobb. When will there be vacancies in them for West Point or Annapolis? Answer.—Vacancies will occur as follows: 10th, 1898; 11th, 1897; 12th, 1898.

G. S. G. asks if there is a book published giving the positions of officers as per Infantry Drill Regulations, U. S. Army? Answer.—There is no such book published that we are aware of. Colonel Gilchrist, of the Ohio National Guard, published such a work for Upton Tactics, but no similar work for the present Drill Regulations is known of.

D. H. C. asks: Where he can get the drill regulations used by the U. S. Marines in infantry instruction? Answer.—From the Army and Navy Journal, 99 Nassau St., N. Y.; price, bound in leather, 75c. and in Bristol board, 30c. The Marines also receive artillery instruction and there is a pamphlet published on this by the Navy Department.

N. G. S. M. asks what is the meaning of the term "lance-corporal"? Is there such a grade in the service, and, if so, what is the insignia? Answer.—A lance-corporal is a well informed private, appointed with view to promotion as corporal, when a vacancy occurs. He holds such position at the pleasure of the company commander and is obeyed and respected as a corporal. A company commander can thus test the capacity of privates for the duties of a non-commissioned officer. The pay of a lance-corporal is the same as a private, and he is distinguished by a chevron of

JACK TAR asks the dimensions of the Marblehead, Charleston, Petrel, Philadelphia, Bancroft, Cushing, Chicago and where built, and by whom? Answer.—The Marblehead—Length 257 ft., beam 37 ft., draught 14 ft. 6 ins., displacement, 2,000 tons; built by Harrison Loring, Charleston—Length 300 ft., beam 48 ft. 2 ins., draught 18 ft. 6 in., displacement 3,730 tons; built by Union Iron Works. Petrel—Length 176 ft. 3 ins., beam 31 ft., draught 11 ft. 7 ins., displacement 870 tons; built by Columbian Iron Works. Philadelphia—Length 315 ft., beam 48 ft. 6 ins., draught 19 ft. 2 ins., displacement 4,325 tons; built by Messrs. Cramp, Bancroft—Length 187 ft., beam 32 ft., draught 11 ft. 6 ins., displacement 838 tons; built by S. L. Moore & Co. Cushing—Length 137 ft. 5 ins., beam 15 ft. 5 ins., draught 5 ft. 2 ins., displacement 105 tons; built by Herreshoff. Chicago—Length 325 ft., beam 48 ft. 2½ ins., draught 19 ft., displacement 4,500 tons; built by John Roach.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NEW YORK CAMP.

The State Camp of New York, near Peekskill, was opened for the thirteenth season on the afternoon of June 16. It was the same old camp, everything in perfect shape, and to those acquainted with it, it hardly seemed there had been an interval of some ten months since it was last occupied. The list of officers detailed to Post Headquarters appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of June 16, page 744, and these officers were on hand early in the day and ready for the routine work. The detail from the 1st Battery was the first troops to arrive, followed by the two battalions of separate companies, under command of Capt. W. Maurice Kirby, of the 2d Separate Company, of Auburn, and Capt. James H. Lloyd, of the 21st Separate Company, of Troy, respectively. Capt. G. J. Greene, of the 10th Battalion, was Acting Adjutant of the 1st Battalion. The 2d Battalion was commanded by Capt. J. H. Lloyd, of the 21st Separate Company, of Troy, with Lieut. F. R. Palmer, of the 10th Battalion, as Acting Adjutant. The actual strength of the companies was as follows:

1st Battalion—30th, of Elmira, Capt. E. M. Hoffman, 1st Lieut. J. T. Sadler, 2d Lieut. T. A. Brown and Asst. Surg. F. H. S. Ritter and 78 men. 13th, of Jamestown, Capt. D. H. Post, 1st Lieut. A. G. Gilbert, Asst. Surg. W. M. Benus and 68 men. 42d, of Niagara Falls, Capt. M. B. Butler, 1st Lieut. C. K. Mellen, 2d Lieut. J. M. Hancock, Asst. Surg. W. R. Campbell and 60 men. 2d, of Auburn, Capt. M. M. Kirby, 1st Lieut. C. J. Barber, 2d Lieut. G. W. Nellis, Asst. Surg. A. F. Hodgman and 79 men. 48th, of Oswego, Capt. A. M. Hall, 1st Lieut. D. H. Tift, 2d Lieut. D. J. Tothill, Asst. Surg. W. J. Bulger and 97 men. Total, 408.

2d Battalion—6th, of Troy, Capt. W. H. Stillman, 1st Lieut. F. W. Hislop, 2d Lieut. J. M. Shemert, Asst. Surg. B. T. Booth and 100 men. 46th, of Amsterdam, Capt. D. B. Vunk, 1st Lieut. G. Hughes, 2d Lieut. D. W. Masten, Asst. Surg. T. G. Hyland and 97 men. 12th, of Troy, Captain J. P. Treanor, 1st Lieut. R. M. Townsend, 2d Lieut. W. Baker, Asst. Surg. M. D. Dickinson and 100 men. 21st, of Troy, Capt. J. H. Lloyd, 1st Lieut. M. M. Dunspaugh, 2d Lieut. S. W. Wright, Asst. Surg. D. W. Houston and 100 men. 23d, of Hudson, Capt. H. Waterman, 1st Lieut. H. C. Payne, 2d Lieut. G. E. Swift, Asst. Surg. C. F. Frith and 90 men. Total, 493.

Troop A, of New York City, Capt. C. F. Roe, 1st Lieut. O. B. Bridgeman and H. G. Badgley, 2d Lieut. H. H. Balch and F. Halpin, Asst. Surg. T. H. Allen and 101 men. Battery detail, 10; grand total, 1,024.

The 1st Battalion arrived at Roa Hook dock at 2:30. The march was without delay taken up for camp, the men were tired after their long ride and the heat was excessive. Preceded by the new post band of the 65th Regiment, of Buffalo, and the firing of the National salute and arriving on the color line, the battalion was dismissed at once and went to quarters. The first parade in camp was taken by Capt. W. Maurice Kirby, and his battalion was for the occasion under the command of Capt. E. M. Hoffman. The battalions were formed with alacrity, but with very poor judgment in reference to intervals between companies. Instead of having three paces between companies there was

scarcely one. The same fault took place on regimental line being formed, therefore causing too much unnecessary dressings.

The manual of arms, in the main, was good, but on the left of the line it was a little slow, due to the weak voice of the Acting Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, it being impossible to hear his commands clearly. Steadiness was a feature of the ceremonies, all of the members of the different companies standing firm. The guard mount in camp, which took place on Sunday morning, was a very poor exhibition. The details were brought out on the line twice before Captain Thurston, the guard instructor, was suited. The officer of the day was in his position long before all the details were on the line. At the command of "Parade rest," previous to the "sound-off," the Adjutant remained at an order instead of parade rest. During the marching of the guard in review before the officer of the day, the Adjutant placed himself on the right of the leading platoon, and the Sergeant Major also paraded on the right of the second platoon, instead of both being six paces from and abreast the left flanks of each platoon, according to Par. 724. On several mornings on the guard being marched off the parade ground, and to the guard tent, the field music would continue the march straight to the front after passing the old guard instead of having marched three paces beyond the field music of the old guard, change direction to the right, followed by the new guard, then change again to the left without command they would continue in prolongation of the line of the old guard and not according to Par. 726.

The 2d Battalion Adjutant, who is Lieut. F. R. Palmer, of the 10th Battalion, retrieved himself in the evening for his morning errors by having as near a perfect parade as possible. Sunday night's parade was again in regimental line and was taken by Capt. James H. Lloyd, of the 21st Separate Company. His battalion had the right of line and was commanded by Capt. Darwin E. Vunk, of the 46th Separate Company. The 1st Battalion, which occupied the left of the line, and at right angles to the 2d, owing to the immense length of the line, was under command of Capt. E. M. Hoffman, of the 21st Separate Company. The 6th Company was sent to act as escort to the colors. The colors were duly received in proper manner by the battalions, but the color bearer, instead of taking his post with the color company after the command had come to carry, as prescribed in Par. D. R. 753, remained in line with the company sent as escort, and marched around the flank and took his position from the rear. The first few company drills showed how well these separate companies have been drilled in company movements. The extended order was carefully gone into. It was seen at once that the non-commissioned officers had all been well schooled in the regulations during the past season. The deploying and rallying of the line of skirmishers were executed in such a manner as is seldom seen by the companies of the different regiments.

Of the battalion drills which followed, while the movements were not as well executed as those of the early morning drill, still not much was noted that could be openly criticised. Both battalion commanders showed great proficiency in their duties, but the commandant of the 2d had a loud, clear and distinct voice that could be plainly heard over the entire field. In spite of the excessive heat that prevailed, the thermometer at times ranging from 90 to 100 degrees in the shade, there was no let up in the work. These separate companies never seem to tire, and few are the men that ask to be excused from any drill. There were only one or two cases of men dropping in the ranks on account of the heat. The most serious of the two was that of a member of the 46th Separate Company.

Drilling by companies, these separate companies are very well drilled, but when it comes to evening parades or battalion drills, the companies are at a loss about their distances. Either they have too much or almost none at all. Instead of three paces between each other, the battalions have about ten paces instead of 24 interval. As the week advanced the companies showed great improvement. In sentry duty, many of the men were not probably instructed, for several would persist in presenting after retreat and walking their posts in a listless manner.

One thing was noted that there are scarcely two officers who salute alike while on parade. Some would have the blade away to the right, others would to the front and a foot from the ground. A little schooling in this would not be out of the way. Troop A completed its memorable ride to the State Camp on Sunday last at 6 o'clock. The march was about the most severe and exhausting in the troop's experience. On Saturday morning of last week at 8 o'clock they left their armory on West 56th street. The ride to White Plains, which covered a route of 25 miles, on Saturday was a rather severe one. The troopers on that night slept on the bare floors of Floral Hall, in the Westchester County Fair Grounds. On Sunday morning they were up by sunrise, and soon after they were again on their way to camp. It was calculated that the troop would arrive in time for their dinner. The day proved to be a scorch, scarcely a breeze stirred and the thermometer was up in the nineties. The entire journey was made on a walk, as the road lay through a very hilly country. Long before camp was reached many of the men were weary with the heat and exhaustion, but no grumbling was heard, and all stuck faithfully to their saddles. The horses suffered sadly from thirst. Whenever a brook or ditch was reached they showed great inclination to lie down and roll in the water.

After camp was reached the horses were first carefully attended to before the troopers thought of themselves. Thursday was a gay day in camp, as a large delegation of West Pointers came to pay a visit to Troop A, and during the afternoon there were games and sports of various kinds, which were witnessed by an enormous crowd of people.

The drills of the troop show that careful attention has been paid by the members during the past season and that the members are thoroughly at home in the saddle while executing the various evolutions and manœuvres of their drills. The troop was highly complimented for its proficiency and its excellent appearance in camp. The separate companies, in their early morning drills on Wednesday, which consisted of "the company in extended order," were all thoroughly well posted and little was to be found fault with. The drill, as in the past, was again in four stages. Little correction was needed while on the march, and in forming for attack the distance between the men was well kept. The firing and loading of these companies, by platoons, in particular those of Troy, were done with a click-like regularity. In the firing by sections and squads several of the non-commissioned were not as well posted or instructed or did not grasp the idea of the drill as they should have done, and were therefore a little slow in their commands, awaiting to see how some other more promising squad or section leading would execute the command. Ballying by squads and sections was better, for in this the leaders used their hands and arms to perfection. Several of the rushes were of 100 yards and upward. This was entirely too much, for the reason that many of the men became winded and were unable to aim correctly. A section of Par. 556 distinctly says that rushes, as a rule, should not be made to exceed 50 yards.

THE ARKANSAS INTERSTATE CONTEST.
Among the companies announcing their intention of taking part in the so-called "Interstate Contest" at Little Rock, Ark., are the following:
The National Guards of Washington, Belknap Rifles of San Antonio, Tex.; Sealey Rifles of Galveston, Tex.; Bullene Guards of Kansas City, Chickasaw

JUNE 23, 1894.

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saw Guards of Memphis, Branch Guards of St. Louis, Omaha Guards of Omaha, Co. F. of St. Louis, Emmet Guards of Washington, Louisiana Grays of New Orleans, and the McCarthy Light Guards of Little Rock. In the interstate zouave class, the Hale Zouaves of Kansas City, Chicago Zouaves of Chicago, the Walsh Zouaves of St. Louis, the Neely Zouaves of Memphis, Aurora Zouaves of Aurora, Ill.; Busch Zouaves of St. Louis, Gaston Zouaves of Dallas, Tex.; and the Fletcher Zouaves of Little Rock. The competitors in the maiden class, so far as known, will be the Belle Meade Rifles of Nashville, Governor's Guards of Memphis, the Helena Light Guards of Helena, Ark.; Jefferson Guards of Pine Bluff, Hempstead Rifles of Hope, Conway Volunteers of Conway, and Loyd Rifles of Fort Worth, Tex. In the interstate artillery class will be the Indianapolis Light Artillery of Indianapolis, Ind.; the Dallas Artillery of Dallas, Tex.; Danville Artillery of Danville, Ill.; and the Rockville Artillery of Rockville, Ind. In addition to the state companies already entered in the maiden drill, the remainder of the companies will be in camp, making a total of 22 state companies at the encampment. It is estimated that there will not be less than 2,000 men in camp during the encampment. Of these, 500 will be state troops, while the remainder will be composed of companies from abroad. The managers and the railroads are co-operating to secure the attendance of as many spectators as possible, which is the main object of the gathering.

Five years ago the Arkansas State Guard consisted of one company—the now famous McCarthy Light Guard of Little Rock. Now it numbers twenty-two companies. This wonderful increase in the militia of a state, free from strikes and dissensions, among a law-abiding people is significant. It means that Arkansas is progressing.

Twelfth New York—Col. Dowd.

Quite a number of officers and ex-officers of the 12th and other regiments were among those attending the funeral services of the late Capt. Wm. H. Murphy on June 16 last, and there were a number of handsome floral tributes from the captain's numerous friends. On June 16 Colonel Dowd in orders said: "The commanding officer announces to the regiment the painful news which he has just received of the death of the late and valued member of the Board of Officers, Capt. Wm. H. Murphy. For 35 years connected with the regiment, serving in all capacities, from the ranks to that of commanding officer of a company, his devotion to its interests can well be emulated by all connected with the regiment now, or who may become members of it in the future."

Co. B have adorned their room with a very handsome portrait in crayon, elaborately framed, of their captain, Charles A. Smylie, who has been laboring hard and successfully for its progression. Major Burns made the presentation on behalf of the company. The result of the volley firing of the regiment at Creedmoor and the number of marksmen qualified to date are as follows:

| | Volley firing, Actually strength. | Figure of firing. | Marksmen. | merit. |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|--------|
| A | 51 | 38 | 35 | 48.96 |
| B | 52 | 41 | 48 | 50.76 |
| C | 57 | 37 | 40 | 45.83 |
| D | 66 | 41 | 49 | 44.59 |
| E | 38 | 21 | 24 | 44.05 |
| F | 41 | 28 | 31 | 49.49 |
| G | 50 | 35 | 40 | 47.71 |
| H | 89 | 62 | 48 | 48.05 |
| I | 47 | 29 | 34 | 44.47 |
| K | 39 | 42 | 42 | 40.83 |
| F. S. and N. C. S. | ... | 20 | ... | ... |

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Co. B leads the regiment in figure of merit. A trip to Providence is contemplated by Co. G on Labor Day.

New Jersey.

The 4th Regiment of New Jersey, it is said, is to be increased to a 12-company regiment, and a battalion is to be organized in Hoboken. A number of officers of the 1st Brigade favor the holding of a brigade held day, the coming fall, and efforts are being made to bring this about.

Colonel Campbell, of the 1st Regiment, has ordered that command to proceed to Sea Girt for rifle practice as follows: First Battalion, Cos. D, B, C and F, on Monday, July 9; the 2d Battalion, Cos. H, I, L and M, on Tuesday, July 10, and the 3d Battalion, Cos. A, E, K and G, on July 11. Co. I, of this regiment, propose to arrange a special excursion to Asbury Park and Ocean Grove early in August. Capt. A. F. Stoll, Co. A, 7th Regiment, has been elected Major of that command. The strength of the 4th Regiment at last returns was 538 officers and men. Co. D, of the 7th N. Y., will visit Sea Girt on July 15, during the brigade camp, and will give an exhibition drill.

Vermont.

Col. C. C. Kinsman has been assigned to command the troops of the National Guard of Vermont, assembled for competition in drill and rifle shooting near Fort Ethan Allen, June 21, 1894. Maj. Charles E. Nelson, Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Capt. John D. Wyman, I. R. P., 1st Regiment of Infantry, will report to Col. C. C. Kinsman, June 21, as Range Officers. Capt. J. Harry Estey, A.-D.-C., will report to Col. C. C. Kinsman as Adjutant and Statistical Officer during

the competition. Adjutant-General Peck says: "By courteous permission of the officers of the National Government, the new and commodious range at Fort Ethan Allen may be used by the State troops for the competition. A camp ground has been selected near the range. The competition will be in both drill and target shooting, the total scores at 200, 300 and 500 yards counting equally with proficiency in drill."

Connecticut.

Adjutant-General Bradley, of Connecticut, announces the National Guard of that State will go into camp at Niantic on Saturday, Aug. 11, and remain there eight days under the immediate command of Brig.-Gen. Geo. Haven. Commissary General Wm. Jamieson has issued a circular to the Guard relative to the question of subsistence at camp. Last year, instead of detailing men from different companies to act as cooks and waiters, professional men were hired for this purpose, which resulted more satisfactorily in every way than the old system, as the food was better cooked and of greater variety. To allow this arrangement to be made, however, it will be necessary for each man to allow \$3.50 to be deducted from his pay, and commanding officers of all organizations are to bring this matter to the attention of their commands at once, and notify the Commissary General of their decision. The new system of messing is practically the same as that 'n vague at the State Camp of New York, except that the men of the latter State do not have to donate any part of their pay to meet the expense. Capt. A. M. Wetherill, 8th U. S. Inf., who was at the Connecticut camp last year fully endorsed the new system of messing in his report to the War Department.

Massachusetts.

Boston's "city troop," the National Lancers, officially known as Troop A, of Major Kemp's squadron of the Massachusetts volunteer militia, celebrated the 57th anniversary of its organization June 14 by a mounted parade, midday lunch at the Copley Square Hotel and banquet in historic Faneuil Hall in the afternoon. In the morning the troop paraded in its independent uniform, red coats, blue trousers, Lancer's caps with white plumes and carrying lances with scarlet pennons. The strength of the command was 73, and Capt. Daniel K. Emerson's staff for the occasion consisted of Past Commanders, Capt. A. D. Nichols, Capt. George E. Richardson and Capt. George S. Holt and Lieut. James R. Simpson, Assistant Surgeon 2d Corps cadets, M. V. M. The troop was well mounted and made a fine appearance.

About 300 persons attended the banquet in Faneuil Hall. Captain Emerson presided and 1st Sgt. Frank K. Neal officiated as toastmaster. Addresses were made by Captain Emerson, Judge Advocate-General Champlin for the "State," Alderman Hallstram for the "City," Rev. William H. Rider for the "1st Cavalry," Maj. Lucius Slade for "Our Past Commanders," Department Commander Wetherbee for "Our Invited Guests." Other addresses were made by Commander-in-Chief John G. B. Adams, of the G. A. R.; Gen. A. P. Martin, Police Commissioner, and Hon. W. M. Olin, Secretary of State. Congratulatory messages were received from Mayor Flanagan, Captain Drown, of the "Continents," and Capt. "Bil'y" Beanham, of the Louisiana field artillery, all of New Orleans, which city the Lancers visited at "Mardi Gras." C. B. R.

Minnesota.

The annual encampment of the National Guard of Minnesota began on June 22, and will continue until July 24. The camp is near Lake City, and is very completely laid out. With the National Guardsmen each week will be a company from the U. S. A. Capt. J. Hale, 3d U. S. Inf., will also be present under orders from the War Department. The 2d Regiment, Col. Bobleter is the first command ordered to camp. Companies C, F, G and A will constitute the 1st Battalion, under command of Lieut.-Col. George W. Mead, 1st Lt. H. L. Bullis, acting adjutant. Companies B, K and D will constitute the 2d Battalion, under command of Maj. A. W. Wright, 1st Lt. H. L. Cook, acting adjutant. The 3d Infantry, M. N. G., Col. J. C. Shandrew, will follow and pitch camp July 6, and remain until July 14, inclusive. The 1st Battalion of artillery, Maj. E. D. Libby, will camp at Lakeside from July 11 to 19, inclusive. The 1st Infantry, Col. C. McC. Reeve, will camp at Lakeside from July 16 to 24, inclusive. The guardsmen are much pleased at having the regulars with them, and the latter will afford a valuable object lesson to the citizen soldiers.

Texas.

Adjutant-General Mabry under date of June 5 announces that Lieut.-Col. B. W. Camp, R. B. Levy, John Dowell, J. D. Rudd, R. K. Gaston, E. M. House, Aides-de-Camp on the Governor's staff, and Captain J. M. Vines, Jr., Aide-de-Camp on staff of Division Commander, are assigned to special duty in the Inspector-General's Department, and will report all irregularities. They will specially report upon the seal and ability displayed by Commanding Officers and their capacity for command; the discipline, military appearance and behavior of troops at camp; the condition of arms, accoutrements and equipments; if orders published are properly executed; if uniforms of officers and enlisted men are as prescribed in Regulations. Colonel Bruce, Lieutenant-Colonels Van Zandt, Camp, Dowell, Rudd, Gaston, House, Maj. C. W. Preston and Capt. J. M. Vines, Jr., are hereby constituted a Special Board to inspect, determine and report upon the standard of

excellence of the companies, troops, batteries and bands. If possible a U. S. Army officer will be added to the above board. Lieut.-Col. R. B. Levy and Maj. J. B. Armstrong and a U. S. Army officer, if one can be secured, are hereby constituted a board, whose duty will be to attend, inspect and report upon regimental guard duty during the encampment, the best officer of the day and the sergeant-major reporting guard details most promptly.

The Naval Militia.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Navy Department has at last assigned the monitor Passaic to our Naval Brigade, with Lieut. N. J. L. T. Halpine in command. The programme proposed earlier in the season will now be carried out with but few variations. The battalion drill was omitted Tuesday evening, June 19, on account of the heat in the armory and the 2d, 3d and 4th Divisions were exercised by their commanders on the streets adjacent to the armory. Rifle practice has begun to boom and all the divisions are rapidly qualifying their new men.

Various.

Sergt. W. A. Bayer has been elected second lieutenant in Co. D, 23d N. Y.

First Sergt. J. J. Bergen has been elected second lieutenant in Co. I, 14th N. Y.

Co. C, 6th Regiment, Penn. N. G., will make an excursion to Cape May on July 14.

The veterans of the 7th N. Y. will hold a summer reunion at Rockaway Beach on June 27.

Ex-Capt. Edwin Gould, I. R. P., of the 71st N. Y., has presented \$100 to each company in the regiment.

Capt. W. T. Colyer, Co. E, 23d N. Y., has resigned. He had been connected with the regiment since 1882.

Active preparations are already under way in the 23d N. Y. for the fair to be held in the new armory in October next. Lieut.-Col. E. DeForest is chairman of the committee.

Co. G, 14th N. Y. (Swedish Guard), will hold its annual picnic and games at Bay View Park, Third avenue and 90th street, Brooklyn, on July 4. Dancing will commence at 2 p. m.

Quartermaster J. F. Kohnen, of the 71st N. Y., died on June 16 and was buried on June 20. Many members and ex-members of the regiment attended the funeral services. The deceased had been a member of the regiment since April 20, 1861.

For several weeks past arrangements have been perfected in the 14th Regiment of Pennsylvania whereby notification could be rapidly communicated to all of the company officers in case sudden orders were issued calling out the regiment. Day and night have men been around the armory ready to act as messengers if the occasion required that a general assembly of the command was ordered.

Captain Greene, 71st N. Y., referring to the death of Quartermaster J. F. Kohnen, says: "Quartermaster Kohnen was the oldest member of the regiment in continuous active service. He joined the regiment the day before it marched to the front in 1861, and he has performed active duty without interruption during the intervening 33 years, having passed through the grades of private, corporal, commissary sergeant, quartermaster-sergeant and sergeant-major before receiving his commission as quartermaster, which dates from Feb. 28, 1889. In his long service Quartermaster Kohnen has discharged all the duties imposed upon him with fidelity and intelligence, and has never failed in his devotion to the interests of the regiment."

There is no truth in the sensational statement which has appeared to the effect that Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, 1st Brigade, N. Y., was to resign, and that a plan had been devised to prevent Colonel Seward's promotion. The article also tried to make out that the General felt sore because the Colonel ran against him at the election for Brigade Commander held some years ago, but just what cause a victorious candidate should have to feel sore for so many years against a defeated one, the article does not explain. It is a most absurd attempt to get up a sensation, and cast reflections upon the Brigade Commander in an unwarranted manner. The latter, however, is proof against such aimless assaults, and at last accounts was perfectly happy.

Coming Events.

June 20 to July 22.—Camp of Minnesota National Guard at Lake City.

July 2 to 7.—Inter-State drill and encampment, Little Rock, Ark.

July 2.—Seaside Festival, Co. F, 14th N. Y., at Coney Island.

July 4.—Annual picnic Co. G, 14th N. Y., at Bay View Park, Brooklyn.

July 9.—Annual drill 1st Cadets, M. V. M., Hingham, Mass.

July 9 to 14.—Camp of Rhode Island militia, Quonset Point, Narragansett Bay, near Wickford.

July 10 to 14.—Camp of 1st Corps of Cadets, M. V. M., at Hingham, Mass.

July 10 to 19.—Camp of North Carolina National Guard near Morehead City.

July 10 to 20.—Camp of Texas Volunteer Guard near Austin.

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July 16 to 21.—Camp of New Jersey National Guard at Sea Girt.
 July 17 to 21.—Camp of 2d Brigade, M. V. M., South Framingham, Mass.
 July 24 to 28.—Annual tour of duty Massachusetts Naval Brigade.
 Aug. 4.—Annual picnic 69th Battalion, N. Y., at Sultz's Park.
 Aug. 6.—Annual drill, 2d Cadets, M. V. M., Essex.
 Aug. 11 to 18.—Camp of Pennsylvania National Guard at Gettysburg.
 Aug. 11 to 19.—Camp of Connecticut National Guard at Niantic.
 Oct. 15 to 20.—Grand fair 13th New York at armory.

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BIRTHS.

VOORHIES.—At Portland, Ore., June 5, 1894, to the wife of Lieut. Gordon Voorhies, 4th U. S. Cavalry, a daughter.

WHITE.—At Washington, D. C., June 19, to the wife of Mr. Frank Hollis White, a daughter—Katherine Ibsenard.

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BARRETTE-BIDDLE.—In Christ's Church, Detroit, by the Rt. Rev. Thomas Davies, Bishop of Eastern Michigan, assisted by the Rev. Joseph H. Johnson, Lieut. John D. Barrette, 3d Artillery, U. S. Army, and Katherine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Biddle.

EMERSON—PAULDING.—At Washington, D. C., June 14, 1894, Dr. J. B. Emerson to Miss Kate Priestly Paulding, daughter of the late Lieut.-Comdr. Leonard Paulding, U. S. Navy.

HASKINS—RUSSELL.—At Philadelphia, June 12, 1894, Mr. William Jewett Haskins to Miss Virginia Fletcher, daughter of Pay Director A. W. Russell, U. S. Navy.

HAYDEN—LORD.—At St. Luke's Church, San Francisco, Cal., June 6, 1894, by the Rev. Mr. Moreland, Miria Eaton Lord, daughter of Maj. J. H. Lord, U. S. A. (retired), to Lieut. John Louis Hayden, 1st U. S. Artillery.

HUNT—SPEIDEN.—On June 19, 1894, at St. Ann's Church, New York city, by the Rev. T. Gallaudet, D. D., Carrie, daughter of William Speiden, Esq., to Thomas Hunt, of Boston, Mass.

KERR—PADDOCK.—At St. Louis, Mo., June 7, 1894, Capt. John Black Kerr, 6th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Evelyn Paddock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gains Paddock.

MULDAUR — SOUTHMAYD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., June 14, 1894, Mr. George Barton Muldaur, son of the late Lieut.-Comdr. Alonzo W. Muldaur, U. S. Navy, to Miss Caroline Theodora Southmayd, daughter of Mr. John A. Southmayd.

OLIVER—WILSON.—At Sharon Hill, Pa., June 12, 1894, Mr. Thomas E. Oliver to Miss Dorothy P. Wilson, daughter of Gunner William Wilson, U. S. Navy, re-tired.

RUSTIN—GOODWIN.—At Vancouver, Wash., June 2, 1894, Mr. Chas. Henry Rustin to Miss Lolo Goodwin, daughter of Capt. William P. Goodwin, U. S. Army.

DIED.

EASBY.—At Washington, D. C., June 17, 1894, Naval Constructor John W. Easby, U. S. Navy, retired.

HUNT.—At Washington, D. C., June 14, 1894, Amanda J. Hunt, widow of Chief Engr. William N. Hunt, U. S. Navy.

JAURETCHE.—At Philadelphia, Pa., June 13, 1894, aged 86, Matilda, widow of Peter Jaureche, and sister of Commodore Lewis C. Sartori, U. S. Navy, retired.

MADDEN.—At Edgewood, N. Y., June 17, 1894, Mrs. A. D. Madden, wife of Maj. A. D. Madden, U. S. Army, retired, in her 61st year.

STOCKTON.—June 6, at 34 St. Andrews Road, Southsea, Hugh Cyril Onslow Stockton, second son of the late Lieut. H. Stockton, U. S. Navy, aged 15, grandson of the late Sir M. R. Onslow, Bart., of Hengar, Cornwall.

THOMPSON.—At Washington, D. C., June 15, 1894, at the home of her son-in-law, Gen. Rufus Saxton, U. S. Army, retired, Mrs. Rosanna Thompson, aged 86, mother of the late Maj. Lewis Thompson, 2d U. S. Cav., and Capt. C. B. Thompson, Q. M. D.

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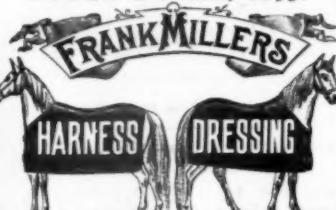
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